

## Wilson says Labour would start again on terms of entry

# 112 majority for entry into Europe

The Commons last night voted for entry into Europe by 356 to 244, a majority of 112.

By NORMAN SHRAPNEL, Parliamentary Correspondent

One vital and essential thing is missing—so Mr Harold Wilson began and ended his long growl of a speech on the brink of Europe last night. Where is the consent of the British people?

The Prime Minister smiled gently, for all the world like a man who had no doubts on that score. But the air of the crowded and heavily tense Commons was thick with questioning, even with self-questioning (though never that from the Leader of the Opposition, that powerful and thorough self-justifier).

End of the beginning? Beginning of the end? It has been called both. Mr Wilson's own version sounded the grimmest of all to some. He called it "only the beginning," and proceeded to make the House sit up with his account of what Labour will do about

than he intended. According to the Home Secretary, to vote against joining now was to vote against the entire cohesion of the Western world, and the shock to the Community would be tremendous.

Mr Wilson's speech was one of quiet but total aggression. He moved straight into the attack—on the Market, on the Tories, on the French, on the press. Any fear that he might start off on wings of rhetoric elevated thought was soon set at rest. He kept rigorously to ground level—scorning to rise, many must have been thinking, even

PARLIAMENT, page 9:  
Reaction from Brussels,  
page 2: Leader comment,  
page 12

as high as the occasion. There was no note of generosity. Not a single credible motive, was attributed to anybody—with one small exception. When he briefly commended the Chancellor for some sensible words on international liquidity, Mr Wilson said a little as though anticipating a thump after this heavyweight handshake. It never came. Maybe, for once, Mr Wilson forgot.

He accepted that Labour would have gone in on the right terms, in the context of the healthy balance of payments they had secured. (Mr Roy Jenkins, midwife of that



Pros and antis argue in the queue outside the Commons

## Landslide victory by 393 in Lords

The House of Lords last night backed the Government's attempt to enter the Common Market by 393 votes. Voting was 451 to 58.

The Government motion sought approval of its decision of principle to join the European Communities on the basis of the arrangements which have been negotiated.

The immense number of peers who voted meant that almost half the membership of the Upper House exercised its right to vote. It was the largest recorded vote in the Lords for many years and it took 21 minutes for the peers to go through the lobbies.

When the result was announced Lord George-Brown (Lab), a dedicated marketeer, clapped and gave the thumbs up sign. There was a muted cheer when the result was announced.

During the final speeches, peers occupied every available seat, sat in the gangways, on the steps to the throne, and three even shared the edge of the Woolsack with the Lord Chancellor.

Speaking to a packed chamber, the Leader of the House, Lord Jellicoe, said it would be one of the fundamental tasks of the

enlarged Community to repair the tragic breach between Western and Eastern Europe.

"Nothing is likely to do more to frustrate the coming together of the two sides than lack of cohesion in Western Europe. The enlargement of the Community would most certainly help rather than hinder that positive détente desired by all," Lord Jellicoe said.

"I am convinced beyond a shadow of doubt that it is through our membership that we can best contribute to the solving of crucial problems. The problem of bridging the gap—economic, social and psychological—between the richer nations of the world and the poorer nations of the world."

"I frankly confess that I really do fear some of the consequences which would follow rejection of the band which Europe has now offered us. I fear the diminished economic growth. Nothing can be proved, and that I readily concede, but following entry we should be able to secure a substantial increase, in time, in our national product."

"I fear rejection because of all the missed opportunities which it would entail."

To opt out now, Lord Jellicoe said, would bring with it

sooner or later impoverishment and crippling of our national trade. In opposition, the Labour Government's application for entry and had made it crystal clear that, if they were returned to office, they would resume the negotiations. It had been "evident" to the electorate that a Tory Government would seek entry if acceptable terms were negotiated, Lord Jellicoe said.

"We as a people still have great things to do. Our 60 million people still have a distinctive and moderating mark upon this dangerous planet which we inhabit. It is because I believe we shall have far more scope for that potential within the Community, because I believe that with entry could come a resurgence of national self-confidence, that I shall vote decisively and wholeheartedly in favour of the motion."

There was a muted cheer as Lord Hailsham announced the voting as 451 in favour of entry and 58 against. A Government majority of 393.

The House adjourned until later for prorogation.

Mr Heath leaves No. 10 for the debate

## Loose ends in Heath's path

By HELLA PICK

ough Parliament has edged Common Market membership, all entry terms have not been clinched. Mr Wilson will not feel free to renege on his promise to keep his promise to the fishing industry unless acceptable under-standings are reached.

place of the Channel within the Community is to be settled, and there are loose ends to keep the Prime Minister at work into the night. The Prime Minister's journey to Brussels, Britain into the Community may have to wait until next year.

hardly matters, because must wait until 1973, before becoming a working member. What matters is that from now, Community leaders to Britain will be political weight. The EEC's rather untested for political identity, parliamentary decision taken to give the Community political cohesion.

The summit will certainly give Mr Heath great opportunities. One can only hope that the Government's energies will not be diverted by sterile quarrels with the Soviet Union over spy networks, or with Czechoslovakia and other Communist countries over arms supplies to the IRA.

There is also the great danger that Conservative time will be so monopolised by the struggle to pass the enabling legislation that it will be impossible for Britain to live up to the European promise made in Parliament yesterday. Much will depend on what the Labour Party gives to the "great debate" that will really begin only now.

### REST OF THE NEWS

**LONDON:** Scotland Yard detectives recovered four of six paintings—some by Titian—stolen recently from churches in Italy. They were found in the left luggage office at Euston station. A man and a woman are assisting inquiries.

**A WARNING** is to be printed on packets of enzyme detergent at the request of the Home Office. The manufacturers agreed to this after dermatologists working for the Home Office's medical advisers had concluded that some cases of dermatitis were attributable to enzyme detergent. The warnings will be printed by one manufacturer, advising users to rinse and dry their hands thoroughly after wards, and warning those with

## Most difficult way in

**THE Mighty Mick** Flickle Band ("The Common Market is Good For You, Doo-dah, Doo-dah," to the tune of Campdown Races) had come in specially from Chingford.

The four young men joined the queue outside the House of Commons at 10 a.m. yesterday: by dusk they were still 80 yards from the entrance to the visitors' lobby. Mick, Ernie, Roger and Ted ("we play at dances around home, and we wrote this tune just for today") were sharing the chilly pavement with about 600 other souls.

But in one respect, they were virtually alone. The majority of the people waiting and shuffling for a seat in the public gallery to witness last night's vote were distinctly anti-market. Mick and his friends—two guitarists, a comb, and a stone whisky jar—would launch into their Market song, and immediately the

By PETER HARVEY

counter-barrage would begin. "The wages of sin is death," an elderly male standing beside the group would yell. "No to the Common Market." The crowd winding back towards Whitehall would take up the chant. "No, no, no, to the Common Market."

Losers or no, the crowd seemed determined to stick it out until the vote was taken. As the sun went down and the television crews began setting up outside broadcast cameras on the lawn in the centre of Parliament Square, new life flooded back into the long waiting ranks. Banners and placards started to appear, waved ferociously in the direction of the cameras and

shaken in a rattling fury whenever another taxi or limousine slipped into Palace Yard.

"No to the Market"; "Hansard will get the name of every man who votes yes"; "The voters of Paddington are watching"; and "Think of the fish," flattered in the breeze. A policeman commented, a little sadly: "They've been here all day, waiting and shouting. It is a pity that a few of them actually got inside."

During the Commons debate Mr Jeffrey Archer (C, Louth) said many people who had queued to listen to the debate had not been able to get into the public gallery. "The leader of the queue has been there for 12 hours. I think this is disgraceful." He hoped at least the first few people who had been there for so long would get in to hear the winding up speeches. The Deputy Speaker said he would make inquiries.

## All settled 'in near future'

By FRANCIS BOYD,  
Political Correspondent

The first session of Parliament, elected in 1970, ended last night after both Houses voted in favour of Britain's entry into the EEC.

The session was prorogued in the House of Lords in a speech delivered on behalf of the Queen which summarised the work done during the session. It said that the Government "have virtually completed negotiations for British membership of the European Communities," and are confident that the outstanding issues can be satisfactorily settled in the near future.

In a reference to Rhodesia, the speech stated that Ministers "have been actively seeking to find an acceptable basis for the negotiation of a just settlement of the Rhodesian problem in accordance with the Five Principles."

The Government records the steps it has taken in Northern Ireland for a settlement, and this reference ends with the Queen's tribute to her troops: "I take special pride in the skill, perseverance, and restraint with which my armed forces are carrying out their onerous tasks in Northern Ireland."

### TV, radio-2

Arts ..... 10  
Business 15-17  
Entertainment 8  
Guardian  
Extra ... 14  
Home news 59

**NOW  
get  
£480  
tax free**

£480, completely free of all tax, is what you can now make if you open a Bradford & Bingley S.A.Y.E. account. And this is how you make it. All you have to do is save a fixed amount regularly for five years. It need only be £1 a month. But now it could be as much as £20—that's the new monthly maximum. At the end of five years, we give you a bonus of one year's savings free. So if you've been saving £20 a month, your £1200 saved automatically becomes £1440. You're already made £240.

If you leave your money with us for two more years—without putting any more in—we'll double your bonus. Which means you've made a clear £480 tax-free profit. On top of the £1200 you've saved. That's the equivalent of 77% net or 11.5% gross (at the present rate of tax of 38.75%) on your investment.

If you know any easier way to make a tax-free £480, do let us know. But if you simply want to learn more about S.A.Y.E. at Bradford & Bingley, post the coupon and we'll send you our free booklet.

To: Bradford & Bingley Building Society, Bingley, Yorkshire BD16 2LW.

Please send me your free S.A.Y.E. booklet

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

**BRADFORD & BINGLEY BUILDING SOCIETY**  
Assets: £280,000,000  
Member of the Building Societies Association,  
Over 500 Branches and Agencies. C10

**Get a growing interest**

Classified—18-21

## Stolen pictures found

ensitive skin to avoid prolonged contact with the washing solution. (Report, back page).

**IRELAND:** An Irish army officer pointed his sub-machine gun at a British officer during a 90-minute face-to-face border confrontation yesterday, demanding that he hand over explosives planted to blow up a bridge in disputed territory at Newtownbutler, County Fermanagh.

The Irish mounted a Bren gun on the bridge and a patrol of 30 armed with bazookas and automatics took up firing positions. The British withdrew after consulting maps.

The toll yesterday after a night of prolonged violence in

other areas was: a corporal, aged 22, and a young police sergeant killed and six civilians hit by soldiers' bullets; a shot soldier seriously ill. The army detained 18 people in 24 hours.

Ninety internees at Long Kesh internment camp ended their two-day hunger strike against conditions there and Stormont denied ill-treatment. New measures put forward for the safety of the police are being kept secret. (Report, back page).

**SOUTH AFRICA:** Mr Ahmed Timol, a 36-year-old history teacher—one of 17 people detained by security police—died after allegedly jumping from the tenth floor of Johannesburg police headquarters. Another detainee is

in prison with an undisclosed "illness." (Report, page 4).

**CLYDEBANK:** Mr Archibald Kelly, the Scottish businessman who last month withdrew an offer for the UCS shipyards after abortive negotiations with the Government, is now interested in taking over the Clydebank yard, according to union sources. No formal approach has yet been made to the UCS liquidator. (Report, back page).

**US:** The likely financial repercussions of admitting China to the UN at the expense of Taiwan rumbled yesterday. The Senate moved to consider slashing American contributions while African, Asian, and Western delegates at the UN deplored President Nixon's display of pique over the vote. (Report, page 2).

## Only one MP away

Political Correspondent  
one MP, Mr Charles C. (Lisburn) was in contact to miss the vote. Mr. C. is ill. No pairs were suggested between Conservative members and there no other members sick or on official business.

tellers for last night's vote were Conservative members (because of the negative free vote) and Labour Whips.



## OVERSEAS NEWS

## Senate move to cut UN support after China vote

From ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, October 28

The US Senate moved today to consider reducing American contributions to the United Nations as African, Asian, and Western delegates deplored President Nixon's public display of pique over the China vote.

Administration spokesmen, reflecting the President's bitterness at "the undisguised glee" of some UN delegations, took an elaborately neutral position on an amendment to the Foreign Aid Bill offered by Conservative Senators Buckley and

## UN faces rebuff in Jerusalem

From WALTER SCHWARZ

Jerusalem, October 28

The Israeli Government is unlikely to talk about Jerusalem with UN committees of three. By tonight, it had received no word from New York, but it is committed in advance not to hold such discussions.

In her speech on Tuesday, Mrs. Meir restated last month's Cabinet decision "not to hold discussions with any political body" on the basis of the Security Council's resolution of September 26 which ordered Israel to stop changing the status quo in the city.

The Prime Minister added: "This resolution is devoid of any moral foundation and we consider it completely invalid. Israel will continue to devote her efforts to the development of the city for the benefit of all its residents."

The UN trio will be allowed to land here if it wishes, and to tour Jerusalem. It could talk to the authorized Arabs in the city, and individual Israelis might testify before it. An Israeli writer, Mr. Gideon Weigert, gave evidence in a private capacity before the UN special committee investigating human rights in the occupied territory.

The basic Israeli case on Jerusalem is that its record as trustee of holy places is better than Jordan's, that freedom of access for all religions is guaranteed, that a long-standing Jewish majority in the city as a whole gives Israel a better claim than anyone else, and that building projects in East Jerusalem are not physically displacing Arabs (with the minor exception of Arabs displaced in the rebuilding of the Jewish quarter in the Old City).

If there are full-scale peace talks with Jordan, holding out the prospect of a city without physical barriers, many Israelis would favour handing back some sections of the city to Arab sovereignty. But it is impossible to predict what the Government's position would be.

## 'La Presse' out of print

The Montreal newspaper "La Presse," Canada's largest circulation French-language daily, has suspended publication indefinitely after a three-month dispute with employees over wages and redundancy pay.

About 350 members of its staff have been involved in a lockout since July 19. The men declared a strike on Wednesday and asked 600 other workers not to cross their picket lines.

## TELEVISION

A LATTERDAY Spencer Tracy western—"Broken Lance"—which only misses top class by a twist of lariat (BBC-1 at 6.55); "Review" on the work of Francis Bacon, as his big Paris exhibition opens (BBC-2 at 9.20); a disquieting but informative look at the incidence of "Breast Cancer" on BBC-2 at 9; and for desperate escapists, Margaret Lockwood's "Justice" series, though no "Main Chance," is watchable Yorkshire pudding (ITV at 9).

## BBC-1

- 9.30-11.55 a.m. Schools. Colleges: 9.38 Science Session; 10.0 Look and Read; 10.24 Growth of Modern Wales; 11.51-11.55 Scene; 11.55 Music Time.
- 1.0 p.m. Can't Behave.
- 3.0 Mary, Mungo, Midge: Watch with Mother.
- 4.45 News.
- 5.0 Schools, Colleges: Making Music.
- 2.25 Embassy Tennis Championships: Ladies Singles, Semi-Finals.
- 4.15 Play School.
- 4.40 Jackson's.
- 4.55 Boos Cat.
- 5.20 Ask Aspel.
- 5.44 Magic Roundabout.
- 5.50 News.
- 6.0 London this Week.
- 6.20 Tomorrow's World.
- 6.45 Tom and Jerry.
- 6.55 Film: "Broken Lance" with Spencer Tracy, Robert Wagner.
- 8.30 Sound of Laughter: "Words and Music."
- 9.0 News.

## BBC-2

- 11.0-11.25 a.m. Play School: Science Day.
- 7.5 Life in Our Sea: Forest.
- 7.30 News.
- 8.0 Money Programme.
- 9.0 Breast Cancer.

- 9.20 Review: Stripped Down to What's Real; King's Road to Park Lane; Terence Bendixson; The Rambert Goes on Tour.
- 10.5 Week Ahead on 2.
- 10.10 The Goodies.
- 10.40 News.
- 10.45 Late Night Line-up.

## ITV

- 10.20 a.m.-12.15 p.m. Schools: 10.20 Conflic; 11.0 World Around Us; 11.22 Stop, Look, Listen; 11.35 Just Look; 12 noon Time of Your Life.
- 1.40-2.30 Schools: 1.40 Meeting Our Needs; 2.2 Primary Rules, Rules; 2.20 Rules French.
- 2.35 Coping With Cruelty.
- 3.0 Looking at Porcelain.
- 3.40 Pinky and Perky.
- 3.55 Drive-In: Presented by Shaw Taylor.
- 4.25 Tea Break.
- 4.55 Skippy.
- 5.00 News.
- 6.0 Today: Eamonn Andrews.
- 6.30 New Dick Van Dyke Show.
- 7.0 Sky's the Limit.

## LONDON WEEKEND

- 7.30 The Persuaders!
- 8.30 Fenn Street Gang.
- 9.0 Justice.
- 10.0 News.
- 10.30 Police 5.
- 10.45 Marty Feldman Comedy Machine.
- 11.45 The Prisoner.
- 12.30 a.m. Inter-Action.

## ANGLIA-10

- 10.20 a.m.-12.15 p.m. Schools: 10.20 Conflic; 11.0 World Around Us; 11.22 Stop, Look, Listen; 11.35 Just Look; 12 noon Time of Your Life.
- 1.40-2.30 Schools: 1.40 Meeting Our Needs; 2.2 Primary Rules, Rules; 2.20 Rules French.
- 2.35 Coping With Cruelty.
- 3.0 Looking at Porcelain.
- 3.40 Pinky and Perky.
- 3.55 Drive-In: Presented by Shaw Taylor.
- 4.25 Tea Break.
- 4.55 Skippy.
- 5.00 News.
- 6.0 Today: Eamonn Andrews.
- 6.30 New Dick Van Dyke Show.
- 7.0 Sky's the Limit.

IMPATIENCE with parliamentary procedure, but a general respect for it: that sums up the reaction of Community officials towards the process that led to the vote at Westminster.

So long as the Government obtained a majority—regarded here for some time as a foregone conclusion about its size. For many people in Community circles, the climax was the negotiation session in Luxembourg in June, although even that was "condemned to success" by the Community Pompidou talks.

One senior Commission official described the debate as "not very exciting—with no new arguments"—the feeling that, somehow, all the talking in Parliament was unnecessary. Yet the British concept of parliamentary sovereignty is respected. Indeed, one of the

main attributes Britain will bring to the Community, according to Brussels, is a dangerous presumption among the Eurocrats that these lofty ideals are so much more important than the price of butter and meat.

But feeling against Mr. Wilson is running high. One experienced diplomat not given to overstatement described Mr. Wilson's turn-around as "sickening."

Mr. Wilson has been under consistent attack in the press of the Six countries, especially in Holland. Officials here that Con-

servative Ministers mean what they say when they talk along the lines. There is however a dangerous presumption among the Eurocrats that these lofty ideals are so much more important than the price of butter and meat.

But feeling against Mr. Wilson is running high. One experienced diplomat not given to overstatement described Mr. Wilson's turn-around as "sickening."

Mr. Wilson has been under consistent attack in the press of the Six countries, especially in Holland. Officials here that Con-

servative Ministers mean what they say when they talk along the lines. There is however a dangerous presumption among the Eurocrats that these lofty ideals are so much more important than the price of butter and meat.

But feeling against Mr. Wilson is running high. One experienced diplomat not given to overstatement described Mr. Wilson's turn-around as "sickening."

Mr. Wilson has been under consistent attack in the press of the Six countries, especially in Holland. Officials here that Con-

servative Ministers mean what they say when they talk along the lines. There is however a dangerous presumption among the Eurocrats that these lofty ideals are so much more important than the price of butter and meat.

But feeling against Mr. Wilson is running high. One experienced diplomat not given to overstatement described Mr. Wilson's turn-around as "sickening."

Mr. Wilson has been under consistent attack in the press of the Six countries, especially in Holland. Officials here that Con-

servative Ministers mean what they say when they talk along the lines. There is however a dangerous presumption among the Eurocrats that these lofty ideals are so much more important than the price of butter and meat.

But feeling against Mr. Wilson is running high. One experienced diplomat not given to overstatement described Mr. Wilson's turn-around as "sickening."

Mr. Wilson has been under consistent attack in the press of the Six countries, especially in Holland. Officials here that Con-

servative Ministers mean what they say when they talk along the lines. There is however a dangerous presumption among the Eurocrats that these lofty ideals are so much more important than the price of butter and meat.

But feeling against Mr. Wilson is running high. One experienced diplomat not given to overstatement described Mr. Wilson's turn-around as "sickening."

Mr. Wilson has been under consistent attack in the press of the Six countries, especially in Holland. Officials here that Con-

servative Ministers mean what they say when they talk along the lines. There is however a dangerous presumption among the Eurocrats that these lofty ideals are so much more important than the price of butter and meat.

But feeling against Mr. Wilson is running high. One experienced diplomat not given to overstatement described Mr. Wilson's turn-around as "sickening."

Mr. Wilson has been under consistent attack in the press of the Six countries, especially in Holland. Officials here that Con-

servative Ministers mean what they say when they talk along the lines. There is however a dangerous presumption among the Eurocrats that these lofty ideals are so much more important than the price of butter and meat.

But feeling against Mr. Wilson is running high. One experienced diplomat not given to overstatement described Mr. Wilson's turn-around as "sickening."

Mr. Wilson has been under consistent attack in the press of the Six countries, especially in Holland. Officials here that Con-

servative Ministers mean what they say when they talk along the lines. There is however a dangerous presumption among the Eurocrats that these lofty ideals are so much more important than the price of butter and meat.

But feeling against Mr. Wilson is running high. One experienced diplomat not given to overstatement described Mr. Wilson's turn-around as "sickening."

Mr. Wilson has been under consistent attack in the press of the Six countries, especially in Holland. Officials here that Con-

servative Ministers mean what they say when they talk along the lines. There is however a dangerous presumption among the Eurocrats that these lofty ideals are so much more important than the price of butter and meat.

But feeling against Mr. Wilson is running high. One experienced diplomat not given to overstatement described Mr. Wilson's turn-around as "sickening."

## EEC impatient but confident

From Richard Norton-Taylor: Brussels, October 28.

that at least some leading members of the Labour Party voted in favour of joining.

More significantly, some officials directly involved in the negotiations admit that some issues may have to be renegotiated if the Government fails to get through the enshrining legislation next year.

This would be practical only for one or two specific points, and not, of course, on fundamental questions such as whether Britain should adopt the value added tax system.

The future legislative programme is considered more crucial. Indeed there is some

unease about next year in British Parliament.

between the four countries and the six has been in the monetary crisis tonight's vote, bringing closer to the Community some differences.

Commission officials now to the proposed summit conference to give a much boost to the Common Market. The President of the Council, Mr. Pompidou, repeatedly pointed to the importance of Britain's such a meeting.

that at least some leading members of the Labour Party voted in favour of joining.

More significantly, some officials directly involved in the negotiations admit that some issues may have to be renegotiated if the Government fails to get through the enshrining legislation next year.

This would be practical only for one or two specific points, and not, of course, on fundamental questions such as whether Britain should adopt the value added tax system.

The future legislative programme is considered more crucial. Indeed there is some

unease about next year in British Parliament.

between the four countries and the six has been in the monetary crisis tonight's vote, bringing closer to the Community some differences.

Commission officials now to the proposed summit conference to give a much boost to the Common Market. The President of the Council, Mr. Pompidou, repeatedly pointed to the importance of Britain's such a meeting.

that at least some leading members of the Labour Party voted in favour of joining.

More significantly, some officials directly involved in the negotiations admit that some issues may have to be renegotiated if the Government fails to get through the enshrining legislation next year.

This would be practical only for one or two specific points, and not, of course, on fundamental questions such as whether Britain should adopt the value added tax system.

The future legislative programme is considered more crucial. Indeed there is some

unease about next year in British Parliament.

between the four countries and the six has been in the monetary crisis tonight's vote, bringing closer to the Community some differences.

Commission officials now to the proposed summit conference to give a much boost to the Common Market. The President of the Council, Mr. Pompidou, repeatedly pointed to the importance of Britain's such a meeting.

that at least some leading members of the Labour Party voted in favour of joining.

More significantly, some officials directly involved in the negotiations admit that some issues may have to be renegotiated if the Government fails to get through the enshrining legislation next year.

This would be practical only for one or two specific points, and not, of course, on fundamental questions such as whether Britain should adopt the value added tax system.

The future legislative programme is considered more crucial. Indeed there is some

unease about next year in British Parliament.

between the four countries and the six has been in the monetary crisis tonight's vote, bringing closer to the Community some differences.

Commission officials now to the proposed summit conference to give a much boost to the Common Market. The President of the Council, Mr. Pompidou, repeatedly pointed to the importance of Britain's such a meeting.

that at least some leading members of the Labour Party voted in favour of joining.

More significantly, some officials directly involved in the negotiations admit that some issues may have to be renegotiated if the Government fails to get through the enshrining legislation next year.

This would be practical only for one or two specific points, and not, of course, on fundamental questions such as whether Britain should adopt the value added tax system.

The future legislative programme is considered more crucial. Indeed there is some

unease about next year in British Parliament.

between the four countries and the six has been in the monetary crisis tonight's vote, bringing closer to the Community some differences.

Commission officials now to the proposed summit conference to give a much boost to the Common Market. The President of the Council, Mr. Pompidou, repeatedly pointed to the importance of Britain's such a meeting.

## EEC impatient but confident

From Richard Norton-Taylor: Brussels, October 28.

that at least some leading members of the Labour Party voted in favour of joining.

More significantly, some officials directly involved in the negotiations admit that some issues may have to be renegotiated if the Government fails to get through the enshrining legislation next year.

This would be practical only for one or two specific points, and not, of course, on fundamental questions such as whether Britain should adopt the value added tax system.

The future legislative programme is considered more crucial. Indeed there is some

unease about next year in British Parliament.

between the four countries and the six has been in the monetary crisis tonight's vote, bringing closer to the Community some differences.

Commission officials now to the proposed summit conference to give a much boost to the Common Market. The President of the Council, Mr. Pompidou, repeatedly pointed to the importance of Britain's such a meeting.

that at least some leading members of the Labour Party voted in favour of joining.

More significantly, some officials directly involved in the negotiations admit that some issues may have to be renegotiated if the Government fails to get through the enshrining legislation next year.

This would be practical only for one or two specific points, and not, of course, on fundamental questions such as whether Britain should adopt the value added tax system.

The future legislative programme is considered more crucial. Indeed there is some

unease about next year in British Parliament.

between the four countries and the six has been in the monetary crisis tonight's vote, bringing closer to the Community some differences.

Commission officials now to the proposed summit conference to give a much boost to the Common Market. The President of the Council, Mr. Pompidou, repeatedly pointed to the importance of Britain's such a meeting.

that at least some leading members of the Labour Party voted in favour of joining.

More significantly, some officials directly involved in the negotiations admit that some issues may have to be renegotiated if the Government fails to get through the enshrining legislation next year.

This would be practical only for one or two specific points, and not, of course, on fundamental questions such as whether Britain should adopt the value added tax system.

The future legislative programme is considered more crucial. Indeed there is some

unease about next year in British Parliament.

between the four countries and the six has been in the monetary crisis tonight's vote, bringing closer to the Community some differences.

Commission officials now to the proposed summit conference to give a much boost to the Common Market. The President of the Council, Mr. Pompidou, repeatedly pointed to the importance of Britain's such a meeting.

that at least some leading members of the Labour Party voted in favour of joining.

More significantly, some officials directly involved in the negotiations admit that some issues may have to be renegotiated if the Government fails to get through the enshrining legislation next year.

This would be practical only for one or two specific points, and not, of course, on fundamental questions such as whether Britain should adopt the value added tax system.

The future legislative programme is considered more crucial. Indeed there is some

unease about next year in British Parliament.

between the four countries and the six has been in the monetary crisis tonight's vote, bringing closer to the Community some differences.

Commission officials now to the proposed summit conference to give a much boost to the Common Market. The President of the Council, Mr. Pompidou, repeatedly pointed to the importance of Britain's such a meeting.

that at least some leading members of the Labour Party voted in favour of joining.

More significantly, some officials directly involved in the negotiations admit that some issues may have to be renegotiated if the Government fails to get through the enshrining legislation next year.

This would be practical only for one or two specific points, and not, of course, on fundamental questions such as whether Britain should adopt the value added tax system.

The future legislative programme is considered more crucial. Indeed there is some

unease about next year in British Parliament.

between the four countries and the six has been in the monetary crisis tonight's vote, bringing closer to the Community some differences.

Commission officials now to the proposed summit conference to give a much boost to the Common Market. The President of the Council, Mr. Pompidou, repeatedly pointed to the importance of Britain's such a meeting.

## EEC impatient but confident

From Richard Norton-Taylor: Brussels, October 28.

that at least some leading members of the Labour Party voted in favour of joining.

More significantly, some officials directly involved in the negotiations admit that some issues may have to be renegotiated if the Government fails to get through the enshrining legislation next year.

This would be practical only for one or two specific points, and not, of course, on fundamental questions such as whether Britain should adopt the value added tax system.

The future legislative programme is considered more crucial. Indeed there is some

unease about next year in British Parliament.

between the four countries and the six has been in the monetary crisis tonight's vote, bringing closer to the Community some differences.

Commission officials now to the proposed summit conference to give a much boost to the Common Market. The President of the Council, Mr. Pompidou, repeatedly pointed to the importance of Britain's such a meeting.

that at least some leading members of the Labour Party voted in favour of joining.

More significantly, some officials directly involved in the negotiations admit that some issues may have to be renegotiated if the Government fails to get through the enshrining legislation next year.

This would be practical only for one or two specific points, and not, of course, on fundamental questions such as whether Britain should adopt the value added tax system.

The future legislative programme is considered more crucial. Indeed there is some

unease about next year in British Parliament.

between the four countries and the six has been in the monetary crisis tonight's vote, bringing closer to the Community some differences.

Commission officials now to the proposed summit conference to give a much boost to the Common Market. The President of the Council, Mr. Pompidou, repeatedly pointed to the importance of Britain's such a meeting.

that at least some leading members of the Labour Party voted in favour of joining.

More significantly, some officials directly involved in the negotiations admit that some issues may have to be renegotiated if the Government fails to get through the enshrining legislation next year.

This would be practical only for one or two specific points, and not, of course, on fundamental questions such as whether Britain should adopt the value added tax system.

The future legislative programme is considered more crucial. Indeed there is some

unease about next year in British Parliament.

between the four countries and the six has been in the monetary crisis tonight's vote, bringing closer to the Community some differences.

Commission officials now to the proposed summit conference to give a much boost to the Common Market. The President of the Council, Mr. Pompidou, repeatedly pointed to the importance of Britain's such a meeting.

that at least some leading members of the Labour Party voted in favour of joining.

More significantly, some officials directly involved in the negotiations admit that some issues may have to be renegotiated if the Government fails to get through the enshrining legislation next year.

This would be practical only for one or two specific points, and not, of course, on fundamental questions such as whether Britain should adopt the value added tax system.

The future legislative programme is considered more crucial. Indeed there is some

unease about next year in British Parliament.

between the four countries and the six has been in the monetary crisis tonight's vote, bringing closer to the Community some differences.

Commission officials now to the proposed summit conference to give a much boost to the Common Market. The President of the Council, Mr. Pompidou, repeatedly pointed to the importance of Britain's such a meeting.

that at least some leading members of the Labour Party voted in favour of joining.

More significantly, some officials directly involved in the negotiations admit that some issues may have to be renegotiated if the Government fails to get through the enshrining legislation next year.

This would be practical only for one or two specific points, and not, of course, on fundamental questions such as whether Britain should adopt the value added tax system.

The future legislative programme is considered more crucial. Indeed there is some

unease about next year in British Parliament.

between the four countries and the six has been in the monetary crisis tonight's vote, bringing closer to the Community some differences.

Commission officials now to the proposed summit conference to give a much boost to the Common Market. The President of the Council, Mr. Pompidou, repeatedly pointed to the importance of Britain's such a meeting.

## EEC impatient but confident

From Richard Norton-Taylor: Brussels, October 28.

that at least some leading members of the Labour Party voted in favour of joining.

More significantly, some officials directly involved in the negotiations admit that some issues may have to be renegotiated if the Government fails to get through the enshrining legislation next year.

This would be practical only for one or two specific points, and not, of course, on fundamental questions such as whether Britain should adopt the value added tax system.

The future legislative programme is considered more crucial. Indeed there is some

unease about next year in British Parliament.

between the four countries and the six has been in the monetary crisis tonight's vote, bringing closer to the Community some differences.

Commission officials now to the proposed summit conference to give a much boost to the Common Market. The President of the Council, Mr. Pompidou, repeatedly pointed to the importance of Britain's such a meeting.

that at least some leading members of the Labour Party voted in favour of joining.

More significantly, some officials directly involved in the negotiations admit that some issues may have to be renegotiated if the Government fails to get through the enshrining legislation next year.

This would be practical only for one or two specific points, and not, of course, on fundamental questions such as whether Britain should adopt the value added tax system.









The fire that destroyed Cairo Opera House—102 years old and valued at \$9 millions

## Grief at a Cairo tragedy

Cairo, October 28  
Cairo Opera House, built in six months in 1898 as part of the celebrations for the opening of the Suez Canal, and where Verdi's "Aida" was first performed, was destroyed by fire today.

"Aida" had been commissioned for the opening of the opera house, but Verdi refused the deadline by two years. Officials had been preparing to celebrate the opera's centenary, due this Christmas Eve.

As firemen fought the fire, police with shields and batons held back thousands of sightseers. Musicians from the Cairo Symphony Orchestra wept. A singer at the opera house was led away, apparently hysterical.

### 'Temple'

The Under-Secretary for Culture, Mr Ahmad Saad Eddin said: "This building was one of our most important monuments in Cairo. It was part of our life—the temple of our artists."

Mr Saad Eddin, a musician in the opera house for 53 years, valued the building, fixtures, and equipment at about \$9 millions. But the public security chief, General Mustafa El Sheikh said: "It is not the money that matters—it is the history that has gone forever."

Technicians think an electrical short circuit, or a gas leak, could have caused the fire. Later Vice-President Hussein Shafat visited the ruins. He instructed officials to prepare immediate plans for a new building. —UPI.

Leader comment, page 12

## Ban on test refused

Washington, October 28  
The United States court of Appeals today refused to order a delay for a five-megaton nuclear explosion more than a mile under Antarctica Island.

The three judges said unanimously they were in no position to order a stay which "would interfere with the Court into national security matters that lie outside its province."

The Court had been considering one of the last hopes for conservationists trying to halt the testing in the Aleutians.

The explosion, due within a week, will be the United States' biggest nuclear test. President Nixon gave permission yesterday, drawing immediate opposition from Japan and Canada.

The US Government said the explosion is necessary to test the device that will mount the Spartan missile, principal weapon in the American anti-ballistic missile system.

Although the judges rejected the main application, brought by seven environmental groups, they upheld a District Court order to the Government to submit documents underlying its decision to conduct the test.

The District Court Judge ruled that he alone could examine the documents—and only after the Government had deleted all portions dealing with military and diplomatic secrets. The Government claimed the Court could not compel production of the documents. —Reuters.

## South African protests after detainee's death

From STANLEY UYS: Cape Town, October 28

Mr Ahmed Timol, aged 30, an Indian schoolteacher and one of 17 people detained by security police at the weekend, has died. He allegedly jumped from the tenth-floor window of police headquarters in Johannesburg. "He committed suicide," said Brigadier P. Kruger, assistant chief of security police.

Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Party MP, said: "South Africa's stocks are at rock bottom today."

She added that the inquiry which the police have said will be held into Mr Timol's death should not be conducted by the police. "We don't want another shelled dossier."

Mrs Suzman again urged that the Government should repeal its laws providing for detention without trial. "As long as these laws remain on the statute book, death by suicide, death resulting from unknown causes, and death in suspicious circumstances, will recur again and again."

South African newspapers warned the Government that it should not underestimate the extent of public concern. Mr Marais Steyn, MP, and deputy leader of the opposition United Party, described Mr Timol's death as "absolutely dreadful."

Nine days ago the Rev. Bernard Williams, of Cape Town, ended 87 days of fasting in protest against the death two years ago, in police detention,

of a Moslem leader, the Imam Abdullah Haron.

Mr Vorster refused to accede to Mr Wrangmore's request to appoint a judicial inquiry into the Imam's death. Mr Wrangmore said today: "I am deeply shocked that another life should have been lost."

Mr Timol, whose school was in Rondebosch, Transvaal, was allegedly the driver of a car in which subversive leaflets were found by the police on Friday night.

In 1964 another Indian, Sultman Saloojee, jumped from the seventh floor of the police headquarters where he was being interrogated. Mr Timol is the seventeenth person to die while in security police custody during the past 10 years, and the seventh allegedly to have committed suicide.

Tonight lawyers were studying the Terrorism Act, under which the detainees are being held to find ways of ensuring that an independent pathologist is present when a post-mortem examination is held on Mr Timol tomorrow.

They also sought means of seeing another detainee, Mohammed Essop (also known as Seedat), aged 21, a medical student, who is in a Pretoria prison hospital with undisclosed injuries. There was an unconfirmed report that he had died, and police said that because of the serious nature of

the investigation concerning him, he will not be allowed visitors.

In Johannesburg Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the imprisoned former African nationalist leader, Nelson Mandela, was given a suspended sentence of six months for breaking a banning order. She pleaded guilty to having communicated with Mr Peter Maguane, photographer for the liberal Johannesburg "Rand Daily Mail," who is also a banned person.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement has called upon people in Britain who have been political detainees and prisoners in South Africa to participate in a protest demonstration outside South Africa House, London, today.

In a statement issued in London, the African National Congress said that the death demonstrates that the ill-treatment, torture and murder of political prisoners continues despite the serious concern being shown by all the people inside South Africa.

The congress demands "an immediate halt to the current wave of South African police terror against political opponents of its racist regime," and the "right of the people of South Africa to organise freely without interference from the security police."

Leader comment, page 12

## Soviet air chief in India today

FromINDER MALHOTRA: Bombay, October 28

Air Marshal Koutakhov, head of the Soviet Air Force, will arrive in New Delhi tomorrow for a stay of six days. He will be in the capital within 48 hours of the departure of the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Firyuhin.

Mr Firyuhin's talks with Indian leaders have acquired new significance with the disclosure that both sides have talked in the context of Article Nine of the Indo-Soviet treaty. This article says that in the event of either party being subjected to attack, or threat of attack, mutual consultations shall take place.

It is thus clear that India has invoked the treaty against the Pakistani border threat in the east and west.

Soviet Union wants to avoid war on the subcontinent and India is not anxious to fight. But Indian leaders are anxious to stop Pakistani provocation before it leads to fighting. They also want Islamabad to realise that it should not expect any war launched to invite foreign intervention to be a short one.

Mrs Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, is due in London tomorrow. Bangla Desh will be the dominant, if not the only, issue on her agenda.

## Marijuana defence 'premature'

Stockholm, October 28

Marijuana is not a narcotic which leads automatically to hard drugs, but too little is known about its long term effects to classify it as comparatively harmless to society.

This is the conclusion of more than a hundred international experts on the soft drug after talks sponsored by Sweden's Pharmaceutical Society to assess progress in research on cannabis.

Dr Leo Hollister, of the Veterans' Administration Hospital in Palo Alto, California, told a press conference that marijuana was non-addictive and that when used in moderation there was no evidence that it led to harder and dangerous drugs such as heroin or amphetamine.

"It is ridiculous to suggest that marijuana is a narcotic or an addictive," he said. "This is one of the myths about marijuana, but pot-heads, daily users, may go on to heroin. Statistics show that 10 per cent of pot-heads have tried heroin, although by no means all then become addicted to that drug."

Another American scientist, Dr Norman Zingberg of Harvard University, went further: "Drug progression is nonsense—what we have at the moment is a mainly social issue," he said.

Dr Zingberg, who recently completed a term as the US Army's field expert on drug-taking among American troops in Vietnam, said that suppression of cannabis could be dangerous in that it resulted in an increased use of hard drugs.

The secessionists who had infiltrated the Awami League kept their true motives and plans well out of public gaze until after the election. The Awami League's mandate did not include secession. Throughout the election campaign Sheikh Mujibur Rahman insisted that he and the Awami League stood for a united Pakistan.

A mandate given and received to rejuvenate a nation cannot be used to destroy it. The anti-state and secessionist elements who had infiltrated the Awami League now claim to be the true representatives of the people of East Pakistan!

Mr. Prime Minister, your guest this weekend, Mrs. Gandhi, has been given a big build-up by the Western press as the champion of a humanitarian cause. You may like to bear in mind the following facts about your guest:—

1. Mrs. Gandhi represents a caste-ridden society

### ADVERTISEMENT

Dear Mr. Prime Minister,

You are host to the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, this weekend. Normally of course we would not wish to intrude in your talks with a visiting head of Government. But, Mr. Prime Minister, these are not normal times. By that we do not mean that the existence of the State of Pakistan is threatened—we have grown accustomed to living with this threat from India which is constant and a permanent feature of our national existence. While we would like to live in peace, we feel confident of our ability to defend our freedom now as we have done on numerous occasions in recent and more distant past.

So, Mr. Prime Minister, if our freedom is threatened today, it is no new experience for us. We are familiar with the Indian mentality and the deep-seated hostility of our neighbour to our freedom. Even the British Government, until recently, understood India's commitment to destroy Pakistan. We recall with gratitude the moral support given to Pakistan by the Government, the people, and the press of Britain during the Indian invasion of our country in 1965. What is new in the present situation is that our enemy appears to have succeeded in misleading the normally sedate British opinion. All the malicious lies of Indian propaganda have been presented by the British press as "facts." For a few weeks it appeared that Pakistan no longer existed and that East Pakistan was once again a colony of a "government" based in Calcutta.

Before we proceed to put the present situation in the true perspective, let us say that we are fully conscious of the over-riding fact that we have so far failed to construct in Pakistan the kind of social, economic and political order that we promised our people we would. We need no one to tell us that our people are still among the poorest in the world. We know that much is wrong with our society and injustice has been done to large sections of the population.

We also know, however, that our people will accept no help from outside in putting their house in order. As an example, let me remind you that in 1968-69 the people of Pakistan, as a whole, rose together to defeat an intolerable dictatorship. The pressure from the people for a democratic and participatory form of Government led to the holding of the country's first general election in December last year.

The prospect of Pakistanis solving their internal difficulties was, however, unacceptable to India, to the Hindu capitalists of Calcutta, and to the Communist revolutionaries and fellow-travellers of West Bengal.

India, having failed to destroy Pakistan in a frontal attack in 1965, now decided to engage in subversion. The Awami League was infiltrated by Indian agents and saboteurs. Those who were not Indian agents were anarchists and fellow-travellers who wanted to join forces with the revolutionaries of West Bengal to create a "permanent revolution" in a united Bengal. Many of the just grievances of the People of East Pakistan were exploited by these men to produce the ugliest of all emotions—chauvinism.

Regionalism and chauvinism were used by the Awami League to win the election. But the Awami League leader, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, proved incapable of controlling his extremists and became their prisoner. Between March 2 and 25 these thugs, operating under the cover of the Awami League indulged in an orgy of loot, arson, rape, and murder in which an estimated 100,000 non-Bengali Muslims of East Pakistan and another 10,000 Bengali Muslims who opposed secession lost their lives.

We are not suggesting that everyone in the Awami League was a traitor—indeed the bulk of these elected on Awami League ticket have already been cleared of blame and allowed to re-enter public life. Many among them are standing for by-elections to the National Assembly which are being held on 12th December. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's position remains in doubt until the outcome of his trial is known.

The question arises as to why did the extremists in the Awami League disrupt the normal and agreed political process when their party had an absolute majority in the National Assembly? Why did they resort to looting, arson, rape and murder. The answer is that these Indian agents, anarchists, and fellow-travellers wanted to disrupt the State of Pakistan on any pretext. If the political process had been allowed to work, their plans would have been frustrated.

The secessionists who had infiltrated the Awami League kept their true motives and plans well out of public gaze until after the election. The Awami League's mandate did not include secession. Throughout the election campaign Sheikh Mujibur Rahman insisted that he and the Awami League stood for a united Pakistan.

A mandate given and received to rejuvenate a nation cannot be used to destroy it. The anti-state and secessionist elements who had infiltrated the Awami League now claim to be the true representatives of the people of East Pakistan!

Mr. Prime Minister, your guest this weekend, Mrs. Gandhi, has been given a big build-up by the Western press as the champion of a humanitarian cause. You may like to bear in mind the following facts about your guest:—

1. Mrs. Gandhi represents a caste-ridden society

in which millions are considered "untouchables" because of their "low birth";

- Mrs. Gandhi's Congress Party is the party of the high-caste classes whose sole purpose is to keep the great mass of Indian people in abject poverty;
- Mrs. Gandhi's so-called "secular" democracy has driven millions of Muslims into Pakistan since participation in 1947, and this process goes on;
- Mrs. Gandhi's compatriots kill Indian Muslims by the thousands every year; in addition Indian bayonets have kept 5 million people of Kashmir deprived of their freedom for 25 years;
- Mrs. Gandhi's India has carried out a policy of genocide in Nagaland for over 20 years;
- Mrs. Gandhi comes to Britain fresh after achieving India's long-standing desire for an alliance with the Soviet Union which has emboldened her to threaten Pakistan with increased aggression.

Of course Mrs. Gandhi wants the refugees to return because 80% of them are what she, as a high-caste Brahmin regards as "low caste" for whom there is no room in India at the best of times. The other 20% are mainly non-Bengali Muslims—these are former Indian citizens who had been driven out of India by communalists and have now been driven back into India by Bengali chauvinism. Pakistan alone accepts both these groups as her citizens and would like them to return.

But Mrs. Gandhi does not let them return. Her propaganda says that it is not safe for them to return to their homes so long as Pakistan exists!

These innocent refugees are held as hostages while Mrs. Gandhi wages a clandestine war on Pakistan through terrorists armed and trained by India. For details of this war, including air bombardment, please refer to the article by Indian journalist, Sasthi Brata, in the Guardian of September 18, 1971. The Guardian said that had Mr. Brata sent his story "while he was in India, he would undoubtedly have been arrested." Telling the truth in India is a crime even for Indians. And it is on India's version of the "truth" that the world is being asked to help her destroy Pakistan!

The question still remains as to why did the refugees leave Pakistan? The short answer is that the bulk of them left out of fear deliberately generated by All India Radio broadcasting clandestinely. The refugees left the border districts long before the Pakistan army reached there. Those who left subsequently have come from areas where Indian terrorists have been most active.

These innocent people have been driven out of their homes by Indian propaganda and terrorism to enable Mrs. Gandhi to hold them hostages until she succeeds in destroying Pakistan.

Why else does Mrs. Gandhi refuse to have United Nations observers on her side of the frontier to supervise the return of the refugees?

Why has she rejected Pakistan's offer to hold talks with India at any level?

Why has she not accepted Pakistan's proposal to withdraw troops to defuse tension?

Why has she refused UN Secretary General's offer of good offices?

Mrs. Gandhi pleads national sovereignty while trying to destroy the sovereignty of her neighbour!

To ask Pakistan to negotiate with her who want to destroy the State is like asking you, Mr. Prime Minister, to negotiate with the I.R.A. for the liquidation of Ulster as part of Great Britain. No state in history has ever entered into negotiations for its own liquidation.

India's record of "humanitarian" conduct towards the people of East Pakistan is none too encouraging. In 1948 India stopped essential supplies, including foodgrain, from reaching East Pakistan through Calcutta. From 1949 to 1951 India refused to buy Pakistani jute and imposed a trade blockade in the hope of starving the people of East Pakistan into submission. For 25 years smuggling organised by Hindu merchant has disrupted East Pakistan's economic life.

If the people of East Pakistan are alive today it is not because of India, but in spite of Indian attempts to starve and frighten them.

Mrs. Gandhi's claim to speak for the people of East Pakistan is in fact a cover for India's long-standing commitment to destroy Pakistan and annex her territories.

I am nearly finished, Mr. Prime Minister. Let me just add that no one in Pakistan, East or West, wishes to become part of the Hind raj in India. We have paid dearly for our freedom and we are determined to defend with everything we possess, including our lives. Pakistan has come to stay, it is there today, and it is an article of faith with us that Pakistan shall still be there with its present boundaries intact until eternity.

Our people have fought for their freedom before and, if necessary, we shall fight again. Let no one—least of all Mrs. Gandhi—make any mistake on that account.

Finally, Mr. Prime Minister, we Pakistan who have made our homes in Britain wish state with all the emphasis at our command that we are as attached to the well-being, security, and progress of this country as we are to that of Pakistan. We fully respect Britain's tradition of justice and fair play.

MOHAMMED ABDUL HYAT

Chairman

Pakistan Solidarity Front  
20 Warren Street, W 1

## Starfighter spares for 100 years

Bonn, October 28

The West German equivalent of Britain's Comptroller and Auditor-General has found enough spare parts for the F104C Starfighter lying in the depots of the Luftwaffe to keep the aircraft supplied for a hundred years. Most of them will never be used, since the aircraft is going out of service in the mid-1970s, to be replaced by the multi-role combat aircraft, MRCA.

In a report out today, the auditor strongly criticised the purchase of the Starfighter, which he said had weakened materially and psychologically the defensive power of the air force, entailed additional costs running into hundreds of millions of marks. He accused the

Defence Ministry of the day—the order was placed when Herr Strauss was Defence Minister in the late 1960s—of giving insufficient and in some cases false information about the aircraft to the Budget and Defence Committees of the Bundestag.

The Defence Ministry had, for example, failed to tell the committees that the aircraft at that point had only been developed as a fine-weather fighter for United States conditions. It was said at the time that the Starfighter required only relatively minor modifications before it went into service with the Luftwaffe. Nor had the statement proved correct that the American manufacturers,

Lockheed, would bear 25 per cent of further development costs.

Buying a weapons system before it had been fully proven had brought no advantages, but had delayed equipping the Luftwaffe with serviceable apparatus and impaired its operational readiness over a period of years.

Again, in 1962, the parliamentary committees had been given false information about the stage of the aircraft's development. Five years later when the auditor had wished to submit a report about the shortcomings of the Starfighter some of his facts were challenged by the Ministry, although subsequent investi-

gation had confirmed his misgivings.

The auditor also refers to the case of the missing rifles. He had been told by the Defence Ministry that 151,761 rifles could not be accounted for. A painstaking examination of the books eventually showed that "only" 17,808 were missing, although it is thought that most of these, too, might have been lost by the bookkeepers.

Then there were the six radar aerials for anti-aircraft units, bought at a cost of nearly a quarter of a million pounds. Five of the aerials have been in store for three years, as nobody seemed to be clear on what sort of frame they should be mounted. They were too big and heavy for the frame normally used.







# Premier with built-in survival

## Good radio time sought by Church

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS

**FLOWERS FROM FASIAN'S of Inter-**  
flora. 34 King St., M/c 2. Tel. BLA  
2014.

**FRIEZE.**—The memorial stone in loving memory of the late **ISAAC FRIEZE** will be consecrated at Falloworth Cemetery on Sunday, October 31, 1971 at 2 p.m.

---

**Donations to the British Empire Cancer Campaign** can be sent to the

A change of routine, or a change of job can bring on an attack. So can irregular meals, strong smells, very hot baths, high winds, late rising (especially at weekends or on holidays) and certain foods—fried foods,



# A lure with a view

at the

# Interrupter held at the Welsh language trial

(Focus on Migraine. The Migraine Trust, 23 Queen Sq., London, W1M 0BN, England)

SHARE TRANSFER REGISTER of the above Company will be CLOSED from November 10 to November 24, 1971, both dates inclusive.—By Order of the Board  
TOUCHE ROSS & CO.  
Registrars.  
Pall Mall Court,  
67, King Street,  
Manchester M50 2AT.

**PERSONAL**

**PAKISTAN REFUGEES  
"OPERATION"**

\_\_\_\_\_

**TRAVEL**

## TRAVEL

**DO YOU KNOW A POOR SLEEPER?**  
pillow with English dried hops.  
For Christmas give a country hop  
brochure: The Maltings (M), Horse-  
croft Road, Bury-St-Edmunds, Suffolk.

## TRANSFER

from November 10 to November 24,  
1972, both dates inclusive.—By Order  
of the Board.

TOUCHE ROSS & CO.  
Registrars.

Pall Mall Court,  
67, King Street,  
Manchester M60 2AT.

**CHRISTMAS**

DO YOU KNOW A POOR SLEEPER ?  
pillow with English dried hops.  
For Christmas give a country hop  
brochure: The Maltings (M), Horse-  
croft Road, Bury-St-Edmunds, Suffolk.

## CHRISTMAS

Croft Road, Bury-St-Edmunds, Suffolk.

## NOTICES

Manchester,  
22nd October, 1877.

---

**SCHEDULE**

---

	No. of	Class or
--	--------	----------

[illegible]



THE GUARDIAN Friday October 29 1971 7

# Stuck with its past—and rather glad | Lord James in

£22,900 to a London Mr. Ronald Lee; he sold it to a private collector, who wants to be anonymous for the Edward VI almsh at Saffron Walden. estates of the almsh old at Christle's in £2,900, and it was	should have the chance to own it, and sent it to Christie's.	comm dile I wa in wh
	Peppe visited Saffron Walden in 1859 and recorded in his diary that Edward carried us through a very old hospital or almshouse, where 40 poor people were maintained . . . they brought me a draught of their drink in a brown bowl, tipped with silver,	The if the counts and match

hospital or almshouse, where poor people were maintained . . . they brought me naught of their drink in a bowl, tipped with silver, and match

can be prevented only if they have been in this country for at least 50 years if the price can be paid by a British buyer.

scenarios to various countries in the past 10 years. He arranged for his guests to be housed in four separate parts of the city. They stayed until Thursday last week, when they travelled to Paris—again separately and by road.

meeting would not be profitable. But he adds: "I very much hope you will wait until the report is published and judge our recommendations as a whole and not be misled by partial and inaccurate newspaper reports."

train. They then left the station by another entrance



The export of imported items can be prevented if they have been in the country for at least 50 years and if the price is matched by a British

Some metal drink poured used to dispense "acid" fruit drinks could cause severe metallic food poisoning in children, Westminster health department officials said yesterday. The warning follows investigations into the case of two small girls violently sick after drinking diluted orange squash. Corrosion had occurred from

Some metal drink poured used to dispense "acid" fruit drinks could cause severe metallic food poisoning in children, Westminster health department officials said yesterday. The warning follows investigations into the case of two small girls violently sick after drinking diluted orange squash. Corrosion had occurred from









# Shiny for steel

"We need to cooperate in selling and in some cases manufacturing in the third country markets which have been progressively surrendered to the Japanese in the last few years. We should need to contemplate joint manufacturing enterprises in Europe because technology had already led us to the point where large investments, in some cases beyond the scope of our limited national resources, were needed.

"For my industry the key questions of scrap supplies, tariffs, prices and the structure of the industry have not been satisfactorily resolved or are being sympathetically negotiated with the Six.

The Board's main conclusion about the Dee will come in a composite report on water strategy for England and Wales due next year. But the Minister for Local Government and Development, Mr Graham Dorrill, left



THERE WAS A TIME WHEN even the concept of a "controversial" musical was unthinkable on Broadway—it was either a hit or it was a flop. And if it was a hit, that was because everyone liked it: the songs and dances were good or they weren't, and that's all there was to that. Now, since last year's "Company" which was, and is, a hit, there are many people who think the musical is dead. But I don't think it is. This has been particularly true of this year's "Follies" which, although marginally less successful than "No, No Nanette," is still the second biggest smash on Broadway, and a lot of people don't really like it.

On the surface, "Follies" would not seem to lend itself to controversy. Basically, it is a nostalgic attempt to re-glory the Ziegfeld Musical of yore, although the name of Ziegfeld is never actually mentioned. Rather, the use of old songs, however, Stephen Sondheim, who wrote the music and lyrics, has chosen the way of pastiche, and songs like "Broadway Baby," "Listen to the Rain on the Roof" are all new, however familiar they may sound. The show seems to have begun with a visual concept inspired by the famous photograph of a bed-draped Gloria Swanson in the ruins of the old Romy Cinema, that Sistine Chapel of the school of movie architecture known locally as Jewish Renaissance, and a telling image of glamour and ghosts in the midst of the rubble.

James ("A Lion in Winter") Goldman's book is simple to the point of simple-mindedness. To celebrate (mourn) the destruction of the theatre in which the Follies used to play, the Ziegfeld character has invited all his old stars to a party on the stage of the theatre. And so from all corners of the country have come the Weisman girls of 1919, of 1928, 1937, etc. The stroke of genius, of course, was actually to use stars of yesterday, ranging from the 80-year-old Ethel Shtutts (about whom my father used to glowingly talk) down to more recently eclipsed wonders like Yvonne de Carlo, Dorothy Collins, and above all Alexis Smith.

America is the country of the comeback—only because it is also the land of the overnight has-been. But the case of Alexis Smith is different:



ALEXIS SMITH, MICHAEL BARTLETT, FIFI D'ORSAY, AND MARY MCCARTY IN "FOLLIES"

## Follies bourgeois

Richard Roud on the second biggest Broadway smash

frankly, I never thought she was very good in the days of her prime. Statuesque, elegant, beautiful, but that was all. Now, with the passage of time, something rather wonderful has happened to her. She is still statuesque, elegant etc. but she has now become warm, human, and moving, and her renditions of "The Story of Lucy and Jessie" and "Could I leave you... but yet I could" are the highlights of the show.

Where is the controversy, then? Well, many people say that the plot is dull and silly—and given the fact that it revolves around two couples who think momentarily about exchanging spouses, it is. Then there is the question of the music. Many complain that Stephen Sondheim's music is not the kind that you come out of the theatre whistling. And again, that is true. It does seem to me that this supreme lyricist is melodically a little monotonous.

On the other hand, the man who could write a song that begins "God, why don't you love me/Oh, you do? Well, see you later dearie" can't be all bad.

But if the story is not all that exciting, and the music not all that tuneful, is it just the lyrics that makes the show so appealing? No. Visually, it is probably the most stunning show ever seen on Broadway. The sets and costumes are by the same Boris Aaron-

son who did "Cabaret" and "Company," but this time he seems to have been in on the show from the start, and far from just providing the decor, he has been allowed to mould the whole show. And so, as if in a movie, his stamp is everywhere. Against the constructivist backstage set, he sets the girls to wandering, decked out in fabulous pastiches of old Follies costumes.

Independently of what is going on dramatically, they walk in through and around the action, providing a visual counterpoint to the show until that magical moment two-thirds of the way through, when we are treated to a mini-musical with its six numbers nostalgically evoking the glories of the man who glorified the American girl.

It may all sound like something of a farago, but the assured direction of Hal Prince somehow seems, for me, to have held the whole thing together, and to have made of it a beautiful phantasmagoria, lit up by the heart-breaking smile of Alexis Smith, who in and of herself represents what the whole show is about. "There are no second acts in American lives," said F. Scott Fitzgerald, but "Follies" is there to prove the contrary.

"Lenny" is something else again. Based on the life and words of Lenny Bruce, the show was directed by Tom O'Carroll, who also wrote the music. O'Carroll, best known for his productions of "Tom Paine," "Fut," and "Hair," is indeed the best of the new young directorial talents. But the elaborateness of his mise-en-scene with its giant marionettes, its masks, and its tribal figures (Jesus and Moses), only serves to point up that this is a one-man talk show. Lenny Bruce was a stand-up comic, and it seems mad to have tried to mask this fact. It didn't really matter ultimately, for Cliff Gorman (from the original "Boys in the Band" cast) does a superb job of re-creating Bruce's unique personality compounded of irreverence, obscenity and compassion. Nominally a musical, there are hardly any songs, but that doesn't matter either. What is important is that we are confronted with an extraordinary personality—neurotic, paranoid, even—which is both an echo and a condemnation of the society which produced him.

## THE MAN WHO HATED WAR

Bill Jay reports on the exhibition of the photography of Larry Burrows, the outstanding photographer of the Vietnam war

LARRY BURROWS was an English photographer whose name is synonymous with the Vietnam war. He was in Vietnam for "Life" in 1967 and the United States was "Life" in Indo-China. It was Larry and a very small war, a miserable war. Although 15,000 American were there, combat deaths had not reached two dozen. For nine years photographed the intensification of war, its protagonists, its settings, its victims. Larry became one of the casualties when he was killed in action on February 10, 1971. He was 45. It is ironic that he met his end while riding in a helicopter which shot down over Laos, with no survivors reported. His finest pictures contained in a photo-essay, "Yan Papa 13," the story of a similar helicopter mission from Da Nang, was taken by machine-gun fire in the Vietnam. One of the crew, mortally wounded and died in arms of his weeping buddy, Larry Burrows' reasons for being in Vietnam as a war photographer articulated in his justification allowing his camera to intrude on suffering. "It's not easy to photograph a man dying in the arms of fellow countryman and later to see the breakdown of his friend. I do with my conscience. Was I so capitalising on other men's grief? But I concluded that what I was doing would penetrate the hearts of people at home who are simply too indifferent. And I felt I was freed to act on condition."

Larry Burrows was born in Hoi Road, N.7 in 1926. His first job was a messenger boy in the photography department of the "Daily Express" later he joined the Keystone Agency as a darkroom assistant. At age 16 he went to work as a graphic printer at "Life" in London. He was given a camera assignment after the Second World War, took a short break as a wartime cameraman and thereafter was a staff photographer and stayed with the same magazine throughout his photographic career.

His Vietnam assignments were most extensive and effective cover yet of any war in colour. But Burrows was no loose war-warrior with a couple of Leica's around his neck. He was a professional, a war-warrior with a couple of Leica's around his neck. He was a professional, a war-warrior with a couple of Leica's around his neck. He was a professional, a war-warrior with a couple of Leica's around his neck.

Although many of these pictures very beautiful, his most effective were not the grand-slam ones, but the simple warm records of people caught in this bloody "You can't photograph bullets through the air so it must hit someone, people running with ammunition, people crying on their faces. He explains, "I don't just take war pictures to show blood and gore. There's a way which still has the same impact. Many photographers out there are on the element of grief: no feeling from the heart. An must have a reason: to show what others go through. When one is wounded there's a silence. You can't always show moments. Sometimes their no greater and you go and help."

Forty of Larry Burrows' photographs are now on display at Royal Photographic Society, 14 Audley Street, London, W1. Prints were selected by his son, "Life" and have been put "to an archival quality design" last for more than 100 years. Of these photographs will be in the Museum of Modern Art, New York. The other, after this exhibition will take its place in the collection of the Royal Photo Society.

There is always something gross about reportage photography as art objects, and the such a previous failure. The grace of this exhibition is that side the prints, are the original from the pages of "Life". The sheets alone would have made an exhibition. Larry Burrows' single all-encompassing photograph of a man dying in the arms of fellow countryman and later to see the breakdown of his friend. I do with my conscience. Was I so capitalising on other men's grief? But I concluded that what I was doing would penetrate the hearts of people at home who are simply too indifferent. And I felt I was freed to act on condition."

Larry Burrows was a great journalist, with the emphasis on "journalist": he was not a great photographer. This is not to belittle his work, it merely asks that we look at his pictures from a different angle: it is unfair to single out a carefully conceived and endow it with an importance it does not merit. It is unfair. Burrows' war essays rank as the best war coverage there has ever been. Larry Burrows had one ambition: "My deepest wish around (in Vietnam) to see both South and North in times."

**ECONOMISTS BOOKSHOP**  
Open: 10am-7pm, 7 days a week  
For Special Science, Technology, and Business books, contact us at 10, Market Street, London, W1P 1LP.

## review

### CAMBRIDGE

#### Hugo Cole

#### Tom Jones

THE FIRST OPERA to be written by a chess champion and to contain a septet—when no more is generally remembered about an opera, one suspects the worst about the music. But Philidor's "Tom Jones" really does have some charming music in it, even if it is easy to see why it was soon pushed into the background by more dramatic brilliant successors. The connection with Fielding is slight; the spirit of the whole is that of many other comedies of crossed love, and I am not sure if the restoration of some Fielding dialogue helps the music. First, because most of the cast are rather better at putting over dialogue than at expressing personality through music. Only the experienced Alastair Thompson, as Tom Jones gives a well-balanced acting and singing performance (Hugh Davies's Squire Western, on the other hand, radiating good humour, only manages to be properly choleric when he is allowed to sing).

Secondly because there is so much dialogue that the music is reduced to secondary status. That is all that most of the solo arias deserve, perhaps, but a few pieces such as the duet between Sophia and her father in Act II and the septet at the end of the Act generate genuine musical tension.

The orchestration is interesting, with born and bassoon solos very well played and the long accompanied recitative to Sophia's big aria in the last Act—another extended and very effective piece—came off very well. The girls' voices were generally too small to get over the orchestra who were few in numbers but distinguished to give us any real pianissimos. Production was often witty and the music had clearly been well rehearsed. The incidentals and the interpolations as much as the music itself makes this into a good evening's entertainment, well worth a visit for anyone within bicycling distance of the ADC.

### TELEVISION

#### Nancy Banks-Smith

#### Max Bygraves

NEVER HAVE I been so set upon by gentle readers as when I mentioned that I did not really care for music much. If at all. Actually, music lovers savage breasts singularly unsoothed heaved all over the place. It happens to all critics. You tread quick by accident on some public repugnance and a landmine goes off under you. Dennis Potter mentioned once quite casually that he thought dogs smelt. Or rather he knew they smelt. He bears the tooth marks still.

To correct any misapprehension, I

should explain that I absolutely love bands, orchestras, palm court quartets, provided they are not actually playing music at the time and the Max Bygraves show (Thames) had a good orchestra like a wedding cake. Tiers of it.

I feel that critics and musicians have much in common. We are not there to enjoy ourselves. We are paid to turn up, play up and shut up. It is tacitly understood that we will not fall off our chairs in drunken stupors. On the other hand we are not actually required to fall off our chairs laughing. If I were a comedian, I would ask "Did the band laugh?"

The TV audience are irrelevant. They got in free, and not realising that they are part of the soft furnishings, will in pure gratitude clap anything that moves; particularly when a fellow wearing earphones shows them WHEN to clap (as in the Max Bygraves show). No, never mind the audience, what about the workers? There was a man in shirt sleeves possibly an off duty doorman, leaning over a balustrade. He was not applauding but he was listening. On such a showing the Max Bygraves show may be accounted a success if not actually a fou.

You will ask—go on, ask—were the Geoff Love Orchestra enjoying it. I reply fearlessly and frankly, I am not sure. They were slightly out of focus. The harpist, out in front, so to speak, was actually seen to laugh. But then she was young, female, and attractive. Not your typical musician.

I have never actually met a musician (except Sir Malcolm Sargent and a fellow who played the cymbals with his ankles) but from my TV observation post they appear to be mainly male, middle-aged and sardonic. Like old lions, poised on their boxes, offensively ignoring their trainer's frantic baton.

The Geoff Love band were visibly interested in Nina (which is natural but irrelevant) and smiled several times as, for instance, at the line "We've all got jobs to do, however distasteful." Though the script, by Spike Mullins and Eric Davidson was above average funny and there was a joke about Des O'Connor which I shall hear and pass off as my own.

Mr Bygraves? Oh, very well thank you. Why do you ask?

### FESTIVAL HALL

#### Edward Greenfield

#### Boulez

ONE OF THE fascinations of having Pierre Boulez in the saddle at the BBC will be to hear him in all sorts of unexpected roles. For this Festival Hall concert with the BBC Symphony Orchestra he had what for any other conductor would have been a conventional programme of Brahms's First Piano Concerto and Schumann's First Symphony, but with Boulez, keen convert to 19th century romanticism, there was something didactic about the coupling. One was forcibly made aware of the direct link, particularly in orchestration, between the young Brahms, and his mentor Schumann.

With Boulez there was no question of any apology being made for the thickness of sound. When Schumann or Brahms doubled the woodwind unnecessarily, it was (so we are told) to ensure that entries were underpinned and made more secure. Evidently Boulez does not see it that way. His view plainly is that the wind choir must be

presented in massed contrast to the string band. Over and over again Boulez underlined the angularity of sound and with his characteristic insistence on sharp attack the results had unexpected clarity.

Traditionalists might at times have bickered after more conscious expressiveness, but particularly in the Schumann symphony with its bald syncretisms the result was invigorating. The finale was particularly infectious with its strange reminders of Sullivian and "Rule Britannia." Who knows, Boulez may soon be tackling British romantic music.

The Brahms concerto was not so consistently successful, if only because Boulez's approach was too idiosyncratic to match that of his fine soloist, the young Argentine pianist, Bruno Leonardo Gelber. Gelber's spontaneity and warmth were never in doubt, but his insistence on tempo changes found Boulez sounding stiff and calculating, making abrupt changes where gentler tactics were needed. Nor did he build the great climax of the slow movement to full power.

A Schubert motet, the last and most impressive setting he made of the "Song of the Spirits Over the Water," made a strange opening item—a beautiful piece on this occasion not at all well sung by the BBC men's chorus.

### THE PLACE

#### Michael Billington

#### Miss Julie

A KETTLE hisses fiercely on a red-hot stove; the heroine, after sex, gently caresses her crotch with her discarded bloomers; and the decapitation of the greenfinch is so bloodily convincing that a member of the audience on Wednesday rose to protest. In other words, Robin Phillips's Royal Shakespeare Company production of "Miss Julie" is as meticulously naturalistic as Strindberg himself could have wished and is comparable to Peter Gill's production of the Lawrence trilogy in its concern for domestic detail.

Unfortunately the play cannot contain quite as much Zolaesque realism as Mr Phillips has bestowed on it. The electric sexual tension in the prolonged duel between the rich girl who wants to sink and the valet who wants to climb her overboard by the measured pace and preoccupation with kitchen naturalism. There is also a nightmarish quality in the play (numerous images have to do with vertigo, the sensation of falling, perilous ascents) that suggests a more feverish phantasmagoric mood is required. However, Mr Phillips pursues his chosen line with rigorous consistency, delicately underscores Strindberg's concern with social nuance and sails lightly over such notorious hurdles as the explosion of the Midsummer's Eve revels, here played as a corrupt, sinister fertility rite.

There are also two impressive, sharply-etched performances. Helen Mirren's Miss Julie, wasp-waisted and high-busted, has exactly the right blend of arrogant sexuality and concealed venom ("I'd like to bathe my feet in your guts," she tells her lover and you don't doubt it). And Heather Canning's Christine, busy, puritanical and domineering, looks set for a lifetime of domestic drudgery. The disappointment is Donald McCann's beefy valet which lacks the self-esteem and sexual vanity which should ignite his scenes with his mistress. Still, even if it seems bapier with the class war than the sex war, it's an honest, intelligent, painstaking production.

### BRISTOL

#### David Foot

#### Little Murders

FEIFFER'S commentary on violence-beattered modern life—has the suitably cruel edge of jagged glass. It is

abjectly pessimistic, unsparingly savage—and as frighteningly true as those ugly Central Park (or Vietnam) statistics. When the humour recedes, the author's statement is no less incisive but, as a theatrical exercise, the force of the argument sags. His untidy construction, with a trail of technical bazzards like the surfeit of power failures and one early scene which is virtually superfluous, doesn't help.

Indiscriminate death and mental torment litter this hideous page of New York history. Feiffer fendishly pokes and prods at the moribund body of American middle-class life. He underscores with an appropriately blunt instrument the utter futility of this rifle-orientated, noise-polluted, sex-confused enslavement. "Little Murders" still makes you laugh for half the time—and that isn't bad. It makes you goddam uncomfortable, baby—and that's better. Bristol Old Vic act it with uncompromising realism, when they are struggling to hold it physically together.

David Neal plays father with neurotic brilliance and a James Stewart accent. Margaret Ashcroft's mother is admirably endowed with throwaway comedy: perfect casting in both cases. In fact, there is little wrong with the performances—whether it is Paul Shelley's deadpan Alfred who, until the great violence awakening gladly took a blow on the nose in the macho cause of pacifism. Della Lindsay's sturdy-limbed Patsy or Tim Fearon's riotous Greenwich Village-style cleric.

### POP RECORDS

#### Geoffrey Cannon

#### Beach Boys

VAN MORRISON, The Band, and the Beach Boys were all, six years ago, making city music: Van as the lead singer with Them, the Belfast band who, properly looked after, might have proved as big as the Stones; The Band, as The Hawks, first Ronnie Hawkins' back-up band, then the band that Dylan acquired to go electric; the Beach Boys as the lyricists of mechanical fun. Now, all three have consolidated themselves as musicians of the countryside, with new albums.

Surf's Up is the Beach Boys' 24th album. Ever since he stopped touring with the band, Brian Wilson has been the prey of his own moods, and of visitors who have tolsted their musical ideas on him. Van Dyke Parks, who writes pretentious words, messes Brian up in 1967, particularly on the album Smiley Smile. (EMI ST 5001). The title track of Surf's Up was written by Van Dyke Parks around that period, and Brian sat on it until now. Its music saves it. Its delicacy is close to Pet Sounds (EMI ST 2458), released in 1968, especially to "You Still Believe in Me" and "I Just Wasn't Made For These Times" on that album. It's subtle shifts of pace and timing, and delicate harmony singing, put it in the top flight of Beach Boys' numbers.

But Brian is now prone to release songs on themes he doesn't understand. The most spectacular example of this is on the album 80/20 (EMI EPT 138). The song "Never Learn Not to Love" on that album was written by Charles Manson (uncredited), who was well-known to Dennis, Brian's younger brother, at the time. Cease to resist, "I'm your kind." Come in, closer, closer, closer, go the words, after a spooky corridor-of-time type intro. Alan Jardine's and Mike Love's ideas of ecology and students "Don't Go Near The Water" and "Student Demonstration Time" are unimpressive. But "Take a Load Off Your Feet" is a perfect example of the Beach Boys' continued obsession with trivial or baroque worries (feet, this time) and quotes from the Lovin' Spoonful with loving care.

What the Beach Boys are best at is harmless escape and fantasy. Recently, a reporter from "Time" went to LA from New York, to see Brian. After he'd arrived, Brian rang him up and said, sorry, he'd like to talk, but he was feeling a little drowsy dropping off now... Brian's own song, "I'll Die" expresses his mood. "I'm

a leaf on a windy day/Pretty soon I'll be blown away." If you like David Crosby, give him up, Brian Wilson is two classes better. Surf's Up is available at Warrers (RS 655) 15's quadraphonic, too.

The stand-out track on Canbods, The Band's new album (EMI SMAS 651) is 4% Pantomime: Van Morrison sings on it. Van's internal rhymes ("Oh Richard tell me who's got the Joker and it's pokers") and his falling lines ("Everybody got stoned it was a gas it was a smash") and emphatic insistence, have never been so well married in music other than straight R&B, as with The Band's ribbons and skeins of sound, self-possessed, intricate and yet plain to the senses, like all the best patterns.

"Life is a Carnival" echoes Brian Wilson, curiously. We're all in the same boat ready to beat off the edge of the world. And Robbie Robertson's song "The Moon Struck One" captures a moment in childhood in the country, still seen as clear as at the time, through a grown child's eye. "Little John was stung by a snake over by the lake... Well we went as fast as we could run/But we lost little John as the moon struck one." Particularly is what The Band are masters of music and also moments which, only if unrecorded, are insignificant. "Last of the Blacksmiths" has a Dylan-style line: "Found guilty said the judge/For not being in demand." And again (another song by Robbie) "Did you hear about the railroad going under?... It would run right by my door... Can't hear it any more/How can you get to sleep when the whistle don't mean?" Only Ray Davies of The Kinks has ever approached The Band's talent for stinging accurate yet courteous observation, making an ideology out of things seen. And The Band are fine musicians, too, as their recent concerts in Paris and London proved to me.

Tupelo Honey (Warners WS 1950) is Van Morrison's eleventh album, what with then albums albums deleted or issued abroad, and his six albums as a solo singer. With Neil Young, Van has the ability to shift his notions and themes from album to album, so that until maybe a fourth hearing one's reaction is: hmmm, not so good as the last one. He's now moved to California from Woodstock, and the songs move, too, to ask for attention: I saw him earlier this year at Fillmore East, he lacerated his performance in rage at an indifferent, zonked-out audience. Listened to with attention, his songs each gain an identity.

He has the very uncommon quality of singing common thoughts, and making their banality new. How can anyone make love meaningful, without magic? He sings "You're my woman, You bore my child, I want to thank you" and, by his careful attention to the words, he makes them his and makes them work. (Tim Hardin and John Lennon have other ways to make such sentiments work.) I don't want to try to throw a rope of words round Van Morrison, but I can say, Tupelo Honey is certainly as impressive as any of his solo albums. If you don't know him, please acquire the other albums, too.

Partying in America is now done, more, and more, to a harder rock accompaniment than was the case a few years ago. Hence, I'd guess, the attraction of primarily instrumental, rhythmic bands like Santana whose third album is out (CBS 69015), and the Allman Brothers, who have a live double album out (The Allman Brothers and Live at Fillmore East (Polygram 2859 005). Live both bands are dynamite. On record, they jam and blare too much for my taste, although they're far superior to British bands who attempt analogous music, like Fleetwood Mac.

The Four Tops made number one in 1966 with "Reach Out and Tell Be Thee." They're likely to get to number one in a couple of weeks' time with Simple Game (EMI TMG 785). Its craftsmanship is spectacular: controlled funk, and two albums are one soon: Four Tops Greatest Hits, Vol. 2 and The Return of the Magnificent Seven (with The Supremes).

It wouldn't break my heart if no new hands were signed next year. On the other hand, sometimes, as this week, I review albums before they're released in Britain. If you're impatient, too, and can pay an extra £2 (the best import shops in London are Musicland, Bello Road), One Stop (South Molton Street, and also Manchester), and Town Records, King's Road.

**You too can be a woof lover.**

Each month Hi-Fi News carries the latest news and reviews of the best new records. Plus some 30 pages of record reviews and music features covering Bach to Atomic Rockers. Nowhere else do you get so much of the recording of the "Symphony of a Thousand" in Amsterdam. It reports on the European Hi-Fi shows and gives some useful hints for well-informed buying equipment.

It's all in November's Hi-Fi News & Record Review. On sale at Newsagents now. 20p.

**Hi-Fi News**  
A specialist newsmagazine. A UK House Group Publication.



# WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

Fashion • George Feifer • Recipes

## Autumn Yves — Alison Adburgham in Paris



Planted printed silk skirt, red shirt, emerald green cardigan, and white felt hat—from the Saint Laurent Rive Gauche Spring 1972 collection shown yesterday in Paris. Picture by Christopher Moore

IN PARIS the wind that has been blowing cold upon the couture veering favourably in the direction of the prêt-à-porter has now reached gale force. Yves Saint Laurent yesterday showed to the press his Spring 1972 Rive Gauche collection—that is, the ready-to-wear clothes that will be sold from early next spring through the 35 Rive Gauche shops in Europe, America, Asia and Africa. In future, he will only show couture clothes to private clients. The House of Nina Ricci has also shown its prêt-à-porter, also with the announcement that there will be no couture collection shown to the press and run buyers next January as hitherto. Pierre Cardin, who is showing his ready-to-wear at the Salon International du Prêt-à-Porter Feminin, is still sitting on the fence. He says he may show couture in January, or again he may not. The fact that he will not allow any photographs of his ready-to-wear to be published until after January suggests that it is indeed replacing the couture.

It is the Saint Laurent Rive Gauche collection that has brought the fashion press of the world to Paris this week. The Salon International du Prêt-à-Porter Feminin at the Porte de Versailles has attracted trade buyers in increasing numbers over the 22 seasons that it has been held, and the exhibition is full of interest in that it shows the thinking of many nations including Great Britain, and indicates the kind of fashion that will be in our shops next spring. But the Rive Gauche collection is even more forward looking, since the Saint Laurent influence affects the rest of the trade in advance. You can see at the Porte de Versailles this week the development of trends set by Saint Laurent in his couture collection of a year ago.

The collection was shown in the Saint Laurent couture salon in the Rue Spontini with all the panache of the couture. There was the same anxiety to receive invitations, the same grateful acceptance by the representatives of the lesser papers and magazines of a place on the stairs, or a seat in the gallery running round the main salon—from where, peering down upon the heads of the model girls through the rails, a rather distorted view of fashion is all that can be obtained. The floral decorations, as always, mounted magnificently to the ceiling, and the row of seats for celebrities was filled as always by youth and beauty. The main target of the photographers was Picasso's daughter Pomona—rather a catch, really, in what might be called Picasso's week. Pomona was looking very YSL in a strongly striped skimpily sweater—green, blue, scarlet and black, worn with green pants—but her casserole-shaped hat of scarlet velvet set on short curly hair was surely an original Picasso. One admired the way in which her make-up complemented the faces of the mannequins—brilliant red lips shining wet, rouged cheeks, thin eyebrows, seemingly the work of a sharply pointed crayon. It made one realise that real people really do wear the stylised make-up one sees in the magazines.

The model girls themselves had a certain air of unreality in that they gave the impression of those creatures who used to be drawn by fashion artists of the 1930s at Deshouille and Le Touquet. And yes, some of them wore golding cardigans and short blouses. And belted jackets whose button cuffs were left unbuttoned—casual, or for the sake of more freedom in the swing. Perhaps I am romanticising—YSL may never have dreamed about golding girls of the 1930s, and assuredly these model girls could never swing a masher to any good purpose. But I am not romanticising when I say that Saint Laurent has most cleverly re-created the casual rather outdoor clothes that are in a manner of speaking English classics—but which the English endow with their instinctive dowdiness. Saint Laurent, being a Frenchman to the finger tips, has given them a casual something that is the only kind of elegance that 1972 will be able to take. This Rive Gauche collection showed jackets that could have been for skiing, or golfing, or sailing. Some of the most successful were the marinieres, made in the Brittany fishermen tradition, and excellent shapes, incidentally, for plump people, male or female. He also showed many varieties of waist-length blouses of the battle jacket variety; and there were belted shirt-jackets with fullness from broad shoulder yokes—a carry-through from shirt-jackets be shown in his couture collection last July and which have since been copied by manufacturers of all nationalities from London to Melbourne. Cotton and gaberdine were the main fabrics, khaki and navy the most used colours, and whatever the jacket or blouse or mariniera it was worn with wide Oxford bags—no turn-ups.

As for dresses there were any number of shirt-waist dresses with pleated skirts worn with little tight vest-tees, the outfit completed by long cardigans. The length of all skirts was below the knee; there was no trace left of the tarty forties look perpetrated by Saint Laurent two seasons ago—except platform-soled shoes with ankle straps, and curly, shoulder-length hair.

Not all the model girls, however, had this kind of hair. Some of them had it drawn back into a plaited pigtail at the back, about nine inches long. What these pigtailed could signify I must leave to the psychologists. They seemed the odd things out in the collection. They did not go with the casual, rather outdoor clothes with their throwaway simplicity. The pigtailed could, of course, themselves be throwaway—a kind of pinned-on oh-so-ohsolicence. Indeed, there could come a time in the future when all fashion is just pinned oh-so-ohsolicence.

THE MAN WHO HATES WAR

Bill Jay reports exhibition of photography of Burrows, the photographer Vietnam war

NOVA goes to Brixton—the black ghetto Britain built

NOVA

Come dancing—redesigned! Fashion without the netting and sequins

NOVA

Are the days of monogamy numbered?

NOVA

Donald Sutherland, movie-star hero of the counter-culture

NOVA

A look at the bosom cult—from all angles

NOVA

The road-show of Morris Cerullo, faith healer extraordinary

NOVEMBER

NOVA is a challenge—take it now for 20p

### ENCOUNTERS WITH VEGETABLES: SPINACH

## Strong to the finish

by Skeffington Ardron

SPINACH. Greenest of all green vegetables. And one of the most controversial. Mention it, and you unleash a babel of bitter memories and marvellous recipes—spinach? Let me tell you about this wonderful Japanese salad. . . . Loathe it. Makes me think of nursery days. . . . You mean you've never tasted "Spanakopita"? Now the Greeks have a way. . . . Can't face all that washing. My mother used to. . . . It's good for you. Bad for you. My pet hate. First you pound six ounces of sesame seeds. . . . Spinach oleracea seems to have arrived in Europe from the East. Some say Persia. However it got here, it has been enjoyed and used in Europe for several centuries. Along with Orache which, as far as I know is never sold commercially, it is a member of the Goosefoot family (the Chenopodiaceae) and several varieties are available, depending partly on what time of year it is. There are also other green leafy vegetables which get grouped under the name of spinach, including the New Zealand variety, which is not of the same family as true spinach but, in general, gets the same culinary treatment.

Choosing spinach does not tax the mind much. You buy what you can get, although the round leaved variety is considered more delicate. In any case, try to avoid coarse stems and excessively large leaves. A certain number of weeds inevitably get pulled up along with the spinach when it is picked, but there should not be too large a proportion of them. Leaves should not be limp but should have enough spirit left in them to stand up slightly on the stem. Be suspicious of spinach that has started to flower: prefer the young leaves that are still growing together in a small rosette with a pink-tinted stem. Buy 1lb. for each person: it shrinks.

As to spinach being troublesome to prepare, I consider this a chumny. Yes, you do have to wash it at least three times, but that is quick and easy to do. Fill a really large bowl or the sink with hot water. Douse the spinach in this rather fiercely. Lift it out, leaving most of the sand and dirt in the water. Fill the bowl with cold water and again move the spinach vigorously around in it. Lift out, then repeat the cold rinse. That should be enough unless the spinach is unusually gritty. Shake the leaves as dry as possible in a colander. Look through them to pick out weeds and to strip off stringy stems or obviously coarse ribs from the largest leaves.

The best way to bring out the fresh clean flavour and preserve the pure dark green colouring is to cook as briefly and as simply as possible. If the spinach is really young it is only necessary to cook it for 4-5 minutes, either in a large amount of boiling water or, my own preference, just in the amount of water that still clings to the leaves after washing. Older, coarser spinach may take 10 minutes. Next, drain—but not so earnestly that the result is a sort of dry cake. Chop only as fine as you feel necessary. A good way is to jab at the leaves with kitchen scissors while they are still draining in a colander. Add butter, a light sprinkling of onion salt, no more than a few grains of nutmeg. Serve dark, glistening and hot. Greenest of "greens."

The virtues of spinach are also well brought out when poached in a mock Hollandaise. Cleaned, chopped spinach, together with two teaspoons of finely grated onion, are simmered for 3-10 minutes in a thick cream sauce. Cool slightly and beat in an egg yolk, a tablespoon of lemon juice, and a pinch of nutmeg. Reheat to eliminate any taste of raw egg. A generous scattering of sliced, pimento-stuffed olives over this dish are a pleasure to eye and palate, if not pocket-book.

Raw spinach leaves, clean, dried, and stripped from their stems, make a tender and astringent contribution to salads, and cooked spinach is good cold, too. There is the simple way of pressing chopped, left-over cooked spinach into luscious cups, chilling overnight, then turning out to lettuce and covering with mayonnaise or plain yoghurt. Or try one of several versions of Japanese spinach with sesame seeds: boil chopped spinach in plenty of water for three minutes. Drain. Toast until golden, four tablespoons of sesame seeds, then pound in a mortar. Add to them two tablespoons of soy sauce, a teaspoon of honey, and a teaspoon of lemon juice. Pound all this again, then mix with the par-boiled spinach. Serve cold or hot.

A crowd of soufflés, omelettes, timbales, pancakes, soups, wait hopefully for trial by those who tire of plain boiled or purged spinach. There is even a subtle sweet custard enjoyed in England only a few generations ago. And as well as all this, spinach has its excellent reputation as a sympathetic companion to fish, tongue, cheese, and with the gammon of Anthony Rowley fame.

over this dish are a pleasure to eye and palate, if not pocket-book.

Raw spinach leaves, clean, dried, and stripped from their stems, make a tender and astringent contribution to salads, and cooked spinach is good cold, too. There is the simple way of pressing chopped, left-over cooked spinach into luscious cups, chilling overnight, then turning out to lettuce and covering with mayonnaise or plain yoghurt. Or try one of several versions of Japanese spinach with sesame seeds: boil chopped spinach in plenty of water for three minutes. Drain. Toast until golden, four tablespoons of sesame seeds, then pound in a mortar. Add to them two tablespoons of soy sauce, a teaspoon of honey, and a teaspoon of lemon juice. Pound all this again, then mix with the par-boiled spinach. Serve cold or hot.

A crowd of soufflés, omelettes, timbales, pancakes, soups, wait hopefully for trial by those who tire of plain boiled or purged spinach. There is even a subtle sweet custard enjoyed in England only a few generations ago. And as well as all this, spinach has its excellent reputation as a sympathetic companion to fish, tongue, cheese, and with the gammon of Anthony Rowley fame.

GEORGE FEIFER is an American who had a novel life in Moscow for a Westerner: he went native, so far as it's possible. And now he's written a novel about "The Girl from Petrovka," a would-be dancer from Omsk who has no papers and lives illicitly in Moscow, the mistress of a minor Minister who plays the black market and spits in the eye of the regime.

Feifer, who now lives in Bayswater, is rather proud of having been one of the few Americans very early on to meet and have a romance with a Russian girl. "And then there is my wife, Tatiana, whom I met in Moscow in 1939, when she was 16. In getting together we did a rather brave or maybe foolish, thing in the eyes of Americans who are utterly paranoid about not meeting Russian girls because of the consequences." He had been a guide at the American exhibition in Moscow.

In his book *Otkrytiya* was sentenced to five years in a labour camp for something called hoodliganism, meaning she had no job, dabbled in the black market, and led a fairly dissolute sexual life. This character was modelled on a girl he saw by chance in a Russian court of law.

Feifer recalls: "She was being tried behind closed doors and when I glimpsed her she was in such startling contrast to this dilapidated court that she was like fresh air. I followed her case. Articles appeared about her, making it a cause célèbre. She was apparently sleeping around with some of the Western correspondents, and had a baby by one of them. She may have been a bit of a tramp but so what? Her punishment was crushing. Five years in a labour camp, with her baby either going there too or being taken away from her. Her life, if she survived, was ruined."

After Feifer's first visit in 1959, he fell in love with the country. He spent 1962 there as a student, but rarely went to classes, preferring to spend days at a time in Russian flats, staying the night: this was unheard of for an American. For the Russians, too, a relationship with someone from the West is potentially dangerous. They will be reported and a permanent black mark will be against their name when it comes to furthering their career or wanting to travel abroad.

In the past two years he has felt changes, for better and for worse. Worse in that restriction, if anything, seemed to have increased. "Better in that more Western journalists have contacts with many more Russians who are willing to speak to them. But it is a very small rebellion. If something dreadful happens to Solzhenitsyn, the Western colony is informed the very next day. The genuine intelligentsia, the 1 per cent, will fight for the truth but they are not national heroes to the average Russian. . . . no, these are Spino Agnew's effete intellectual snobs. We have a very mistaken notion if we think the Russians are controlled by the Sinyavsky's, Daniels, Kunetsov's; they regard



## The man who went underground in Moscow

CATHERINE STOTT talks to GEORGE FEIFER

them as traitors. There is a deep feeling of patriotism and a hatred of intellectuals.

"Solzhenitsyn is the only person who scares the Russian Government—because of his great patriotism. Had his last novel been published, there would have been a great rush of love for him because it was so deeply patriotic. He is a force but I doubt if anyone else is." Feifer's friends thought they were getting better in 1959 when Khrushchev went to America, but now they expect no miracles. "They say that not in a hundred years will they reach a respectable level of individual dignity."

His marriage was planned two years and several trips in advance. There was no chance of getting Tatiana out and marrying here, she having a black mark for having known Feifer. It was in fact 10 years after they met that they were finally able to marry and she got out of Russia nine months later. She considered herself fortunate. Many wives have waited years to join their husbands, and some never got out at all. None the less it had its drama.

Feifer had worried a five-week visa out of the Russian Embassy in London only to find the Russians then set a date for his Moscow wedding one day after his visa was due to expire. It was extended for a week on the afternoon of its expiry. Then Kunetsov defected just before their marriage, and Feifer had been in correspondence with him up to then. "We thought this would really put our case for marriage in jeopardy. . . . I was the man who got 'Babi Yar' published, after all. Yet I had no idea he wanted to defect, any more than any of his close friends had."

"Then I was asked to prove I was unmarried. How does one prove a negative fact? One day we knocked in despair on the door of a medium low official who actually asked us in to sit down. This was so stunning to us, for although it was barely polite, it was so different from the usual official tone of snarling and arrogant hostility. From that moment everything went smoothly and someone higher up must have taken a decision not to interfere with this marriage."

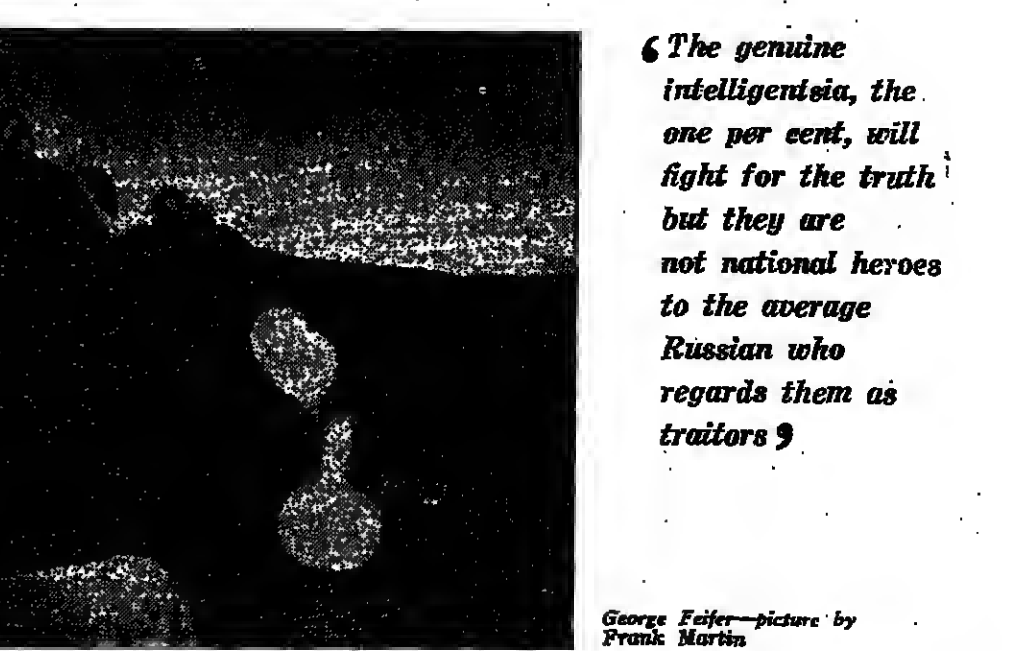
But Tatiana's mother, who at 65 has worked all her life in the sanatoria as a doctor, has been refused a permit to visit her daughter over here—her one surviving relative.

In 1970 he began work on a biography of Solzhenitsyn which will eventually be published by Macmillan. On the eve of his departure from Russia on his last visit in July, he was visited by a KGB official who told him in some fury that he had been engaging in activities hostile to the Soviet people. The next morning he was surprised to be stopped at the airport by six KGB men who searched his baggage and confiscated his notes. (He had other copies and lost no material.) He was told he could never set foot on Russian soil again.

My reaction to this was to shout accusations of theft at them right down the airport hall. They clearly didn't fear me but they were embarrassed and began wildly to accuse me of not conforming to Soviet reality, whatever that may mean. Oddly enough, what they stole was a part of the book I later had to remove because Solzhenitsyn does not like the intimate side of his life to be written about."

George Feifer is not sad that he cannot return to Russia; he has absorbed so much from his past visits that he will digest and write in the future. "It had become so disheartening to go back because of the increasing restrictions. Each time I left, I felt despair rising. When you are a young man and your friends are students, it is a happy, romantic life. There is eating and drinking and love-making in Russia to an extent that nobody would believe, and it is great, hedonistic, plane. Then they get older and have jobs, and being the intelligentsia, get slapped in the face or punched in the nose one way or another, and it is not funny any more. And one feels helpless about them. In fact, my wife misses Russia a great deal less than I. She felt reborn by getting out."

"The Girl from Petrovka" by George Feifer. (Macmillan, £1.55).



## The man who went underground in Moscow

CATHERINE STOTT talks to GEORGE FEIFER

other copies and lost no material.) He was told he could never set foot on Russian soil again.

My reaction to this was to shout accusations of theft at them right down the airport hall. They clearly didn't fear me but they were embarrassed and began wildly to accuse me of not conforming to Soviet reality, whatever that may mean. Oddly enough, what they stole was a part of the book I later had to remove because Solzhenitsyn does not like the intimate side of his life to be written about."

George Feifer is not sad that he cannot return to Russia; he has absorbed so much from his past visits that he will digest and write in the future. "It had become so disheartening to go back because of the increasing restrictions. Each time I left, I felt despair rising. When you are a young man and your friends are students, it is a happy, romantic life. There is eating and drinking and love-making in Russia to an extent that nobody would believe, and it is great, hedonistic, plane. Then they get older and have jobs, and being the intelligentsia, get slapped in the face or punched in the nose one way or another, and it is not funny any more. And one feels helpless about them. In fact, my wife misses Russia a great deal less than I. She felt reborn by getting out."

"The Girl from Petrovka" by George Feifer. (Macmillan, £1.55).

Please support our campaign to help desperate parents. For their children's sake.

Last year 13,000 desperate parents came to the NSPCC for help. We wish more help. For their sake, and for their children's sake. carry on. But help costs money, and last year the NSPCC was short of about £100,000. We are not black-headed, and we urgently need money to carry on. A donation from you, however small, would help us a lot.

To: NSPCC Room C29/10, 1 Riding House Street, London W1P 8AA.

Enclose: ☐ Tick if receipt required ☐

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

NSPCC



## Britain into Europe

By a comfortable majority, the Commons vote has gone in favour of the Common Market. It is a good and welcome decision. It represents the right course for Britain, and the size of the majority will reassure our future European partners. The decision has been brought about because a strong and significant group of Labour members were ready to vote as conscience and judgment told them. They deserve thanks and respect. But the fight is not over: a harsh and stormy Parliamentary session still lies ahead.

For Labour's pro-Europeans the agonising difficulties must continue. Already they have endured severe criticism and censure within their own party. At present, the intention of nearly all who voted with the "ayes" last night is to vote with the "noes" from now on. Although committed and devoted to the cause of a greater Europe—and of British participation in that Europe—they cannot be seen to be keeping a Conservative Government in office. Yet it is they who now wield decisive power. To take Britain into Europe, the Conservatives must succeed in getting all the necessary legislation through Parliament. They are unlikely to succeed in doing it on Conservative votes alone. If they fail at any vital point, they must either abandon entry to Europe, or—more probably—call a general election. In the end it will be Labour's pro-Europeans who determine which way events move.

An election brought about in this way will be confused and damaging. It will bring benefit neither to Britain nor to Europe. It will tempt Labour's leadership to take a still stiffer anti-Market line. It could break the unity of both big parties. Labour's pro-Market members must therefore ask themselves, in the days and weeks immediately ahead, whether it is not better to face the dilemma now. In spite of all the hostility and hatred that they have already endured, would it not be better to vote with the Government on substantive issues? On procedural matters, of course, they cannot help: to do so would only make it easy for the Conservatives to carry through the most partisan measures in their programme. But the substantive issues on Europe are another matter. On these, support for the pro-European line will be sensible and consistent. While in office Labour wanted to join Europe. The odds are that any responsible government, in today's conditions, will feel that it must keep

Britain within the European Communities. Whatever the strains and struggles to come, therefore, last night's decisive choice ought to be sustained and supported.

Mr Wilson's performance yesterday was both highly skilful and slightly ambiguous. At least he made matters no worse than they were before. He delighted the Left and the anti-Market members by kicking the Common Market at every point of the compass. He kicked the Government, too, at almost every point. But he still took care to refrain from any commitment to bring Britain out of Europe. More explicitly than at Brighton, he set out the position that a Labour Government will adopt if responsible in 1973 or 1974. It will tell the Six (or nine) that it does not accept the terms negotiated by the Conservatives on three points—the "intolerable burden" of the common agricultural policy; the "blows" to the Commonwealth (sugar and New Zealand, particularly); and the threats to essential regional policy. It will seek a change of terms on these points. If there is difficulty, it will adopt a rigidly Gaullist policy of "pursuit of British interests." And if—to borrow Mr Maudling's phrase—its strike tactics result in Britain's being slung out, it will go. But that, we may fairly suppose, is not the end that Mr Wilson seeks. He probably wants to stay in Europe, if possible on better terms.

The strength of Mr Wilson's position is that he attacks the Common Market at its most vulnerable points. The common agricultural policy is a nonsense, and everyone knows this; to describe recent Franco-German divisions as a "shambles" is not far from accurate; and the Six themselves are now being afflicted by stagnation and inflation. The weakness of Mr Wilson's position is that if the French Government adopts his own Gaullist attitude, a deadlock will soon be reached. That will leave Mr Wilson back where he was in 1968.

Britain needs Europe, and Europe needs Britain. Most responsible Europeans now hope that the coming of new members will stimulate the Communities, give them the opportunity of remedying many defects, and provide a fresh drive towards political union. For Britain, no less, the prospects of a greater market and of political influence through Europe are highly welcome after the years of withdrawal and retreat. Mr Heath has taken the road that Mr Wilson took. It is the right road for Britain and it must be followed.

## South African prison deaths

Yet another detainee has died while in the custody of the South African security police. The police swoop, the mass arrests, and then the mysterious death behind bars have become so frequent a pattern in South Africa that it threatens to become routine. What makes it doubly disturbing is that the South African Government consistently refuses to hold judicial inquiries. If they have nothing to hide, why do they not allow the normal process of independent inquiry?

Since detention without trial was introduced in South Africa some 17 people have died in mysterious circumstances. This is in addition to prisoners who have died while serving sentences, and who may (one assumes, although there is no certainty) be less liable to torture than men under interrogation. In only two of these cases have relatives of a dead detainee been able to force an independent autopsy through court injunctions or other pressure. In each case evidence of some foul play was discovered and the Government paid the widow damages. But in no case has the Government ordered a full-scale inquiry. This was the point which the courageous priest, Rev. Bernard Wrangham, was emphasising with his 67-day fast.

He ended his fast with the plea that the public should take up the issue. The death of Mr Timol, a young Indian schoolteacher who at one time taught in Britain, has made it imperative that the public should. The week-end that Mr Wrangham came to the end of his fast the South African security police were taking a new step in the continual escalation of their activities in South Africa. They made the highest raid in their history, with searches of more than 100 homes.

Mr Vorster's police are widening their activities not only in South Africa. The evidence collected by them in England, which the prosecution produced in the recent trial of the Dean of Johannesburg, shows how active they are in this country too. Last weekend the Observer uncovered further details. There is enough prima facie material here to warrant serious attention. When Mr Heath was tackled in Parliament on Tuesday on South African espionage in England he gave an evasive and inadequate reply. If it masked complacency and lack of concern the Prime Minister should think again. There is no case for being softer on the issue of South African spies than on those from Eastern Europe. If Mr Heath and Sir Alec take a tough public stance on the one group, they should do the same on the other.

## Cairo's bonfire of memories

The Suez Canal is not blessed with good fortune. It has cost Egypt many lives, in its building and in war. It has been closed twice, and is still blocked. Its hoodoo reached out again yesterday to burn down the opera house in Cairo.

The canal and the opera house are almost twins. To celebrate the opening of the canal in 1869 the Khedive Ismail held celebrations which would have matched the Shah's in Persopolis this month. Most leading European heads of state, including the Empress Eugénie of France, came. One of the star attractions was to have been a performance of "Aida," specially commissioned from Verdi for the occasion. But artists will miss deadlines, and Verdi missed this one by two years. So instead of viewing the romantic attachments of Radames, one of Egypt's more successful generals, the guests were treated through "Rigoletto" to the morals of profligate Italian court life in the sixteenth century. If there is any theme common to the two works it is an

exposé of the vicious habits of the ruling classes as exemplified by Amneris and the Duke of Mantua. It was not until Nasser's coup in 1952 that the Egyptians translated the message into action.

If ever the West needed comforting against the fear of being excluded from Cairo in favour of the East it had to look no further than the opera house. Indeed, through Russian music and ballet it served as an international meeting place. But the French and Italian cultural influences have been remarkably powerful. There were people in the crowds weeping openly as the opera house burned: in one of the centres of Arab nationalism and in front of a building with connections with the monarchical past; in the homeland of the singers Umm Kulthum and Abdel-Halim Hafez; and in spite of the tenuous links between Middle-Eastern and Western musical tones. The Khedive Ismail, sitting astride his horse on a plinth in front of the opera house, may have wept a little too. But the opera house will be restored in some form or other, and with it all the Egyptian nostalgia for the Suez Canal, Aida, Rigoletto, Verdi, and things royal.

## A COUNTRY DIARY

LINCOLNSHIRE: Its position on the East Coast and the gentle contours of the landscape have made this county the ideal location for military airfields. Although only a handful remain as operational stations, launching the great bat-like Vulcans across well-farmed countryside, many more, in various states of decay, are to be found across the breadth of the county. The crumbling strips of wartime concrete scar the landscape of the woods, the fenland, and the limestone cliffs in the West, and the bitumen joints between the stretches of hastily laid concrete are lined with the tall weeds and humbles of nearly three decades of disuse. At least, disuse is what they ought to experience, but I have often suspected that some abandoned strips are occasionally used for illicit purposes. The land is lightly populated and the drone of a light aircraft at night or in the half-light of dusk or dawn arouses my suspicions, particularly when the flight path is coming in low over the coast from the North Sea. Flashing car headlights elevated like searchlights, and waving torches on old airfields can add up to nothing more sinister than an oddity timed crop-spraying expedition, but a recent case confirmed that disused strips have an attraction for more people than the learner drivers who slowly negotiate them on weekend afternoons. Illegal immigrants, drug runners, or any number of other nefarious activities requiring unchecked air traffic movement may seek the use of some of the old wartime airfields of the county.

COLIN LUCKEY

The United States is on the point of carrying out its biggest ever underground nuclear test. ANTHONY-TUCKER reports that the test is of marginal technical usefulness. It is in fact a gesture of political pique following the admission of China to the UN.

## Sulking out loud

WITHIN a few days the tiny island of Amchitka in the Aleutians will be rocked by a five megaton underground weapons test. The nuclear blast, codenamed Cannikin, and the largest ever undertaken by the US, takes place in the face of official protests from Alaska, Japan and the State of Canada, and against the wishes of a large proportion of the US scientific community.

After months of delay, approval for the test appears to have been given by President Nixon with unseemly haste and within a few hours of the defeat of the US in the UN over the admission of China. The official reason for going ahead, "because it is in the national interest" of the US, will probably be condemned as wholly cynical by the organisations and individuals who have, for more than a year, fought for its abandonment.

The most telling arguments against the test, which is taking place on Russia's back doorstep, are not environmental. Cannikin was designed some years ago as part of the development programme for the "heavy" ABM "Safeguard" system which, for reasons of cost and technical immensity, was abandoned almost two years ago. The modified light ABM system that took its place calls for smaller and different warheads. When President Nixon canvassed the opinion of seven Government agencies, his own Office of Science and Technology pointed out that the test was of only marginal technical usefulness. Of the seven agencies canvassed, only two, the US Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of Defence, expressed approval.

Significantly Dr Harold Agnew, the new director of the



Spartan missile for "Cannikin" warhead

AEC's weapons development and test organisation—the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory—has endorsed the view that the test is technically weak, while the Federation of American Scientists has said, categorically and officially, that Cannikin is "obsolete." Yet, against this kind of open public assessment, and in spite of injunctions sought by the US Committee for Nuclear Responsibility and various other collected environ-

mental and anti-war groups, President Nixon has given the nod.

The environmental doubts, if less telling, are real enough. Some 19 US underground tests are known to have vented accidentally and, although the Amchitka site is structurally tougher than that in Nevada, the possibility of accident and of widespread radioactive contamination must exist. This is true of all underground tests on a large scale wherever they are carried out. It is equally true that there is a possibility, however small, that such tests will trigger a major earth movement and cause damage or tidal waves at points remote from the site. True, the US AEC has already tested Amchitka— which sits on a seismic ridge— with a smaller explosion, and has found that aftershocks are small and short-lived.

Yet the cosy reassurance of an earlier test is no justification for going ahead with a test whose purpose has long since been overtaken. It begins to seem as though the reasons for delay were not, as had been supposed, partially environmental, partially technical and partially political, because of Russian visits to Canada and China. They were wholly political. As the concrete and gravel is dumped down in the huge 6,000 feet deep excavation, it also looks as though the final reason for going ahead is political. Not, however, on the basis of parity, for although Russia had a big bang a few weeks ago, tests are neither designed nor used that way. But as a gesture of political pique because of economic pressures from Japan and because of defeat in the UN Cannikin, you could say, is an expression of US national disgrace.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Humanities Project attitudes

Sir,—The Guardian is to be congratulated on the generous coverage given to the Schools Council Humanities Project and for Geoffrey Sheridan's well-balanced account (October 26). As a supporter of the aims of the project I welcome this publicity for it but I must point out that there are a number of points in which the article is misleading or unrealistic.

The most serious false assumption of the project is that the teacher must be neutral. Forcing on the teacher the rôle of a neutral umpire is not only virtually impossible but educationally undesirable. Preferable and more realistic is a classroom situation where the teacher has a definite viewpoint but it is accepted that his view may be as fallible as his pupils'. The intelligent black pupil who walked out in the example given by Mr Hipkio would probably have stayed to argue if his teacher had declared his prejudices at the start, but to pose as neutral and have one's prejudices exposed undermines completely a teacher's relationship with his class, a relationship which is already extraordinarily difficult for teachers to establish in overcrowded

classrooms with under-motivated pupils.

Secondly, it is misleading for Mr Sheridan to refer to "artificial distinctions between geography and economics, history and culture." These subjects have not developed differing approaches to "Man in Society" through sheer cussedness. The distinctions are real even if the subjects do share some common interests. Humanities courses in schools are of great value but in the modern over-crowded curriculum they tend to exist rather than supplement or— as their supporters claim—correct the more traditional subjects such as history and geography, leaving little chance for pupils to receive a proper grounding in subjects which are still accepted as a proper study for sixth-formers and university students.

Mr Sheridan is also misleading in regarding Anglo or Euro-centred history as a fault. Teachers of history can only successfully teach what makes an impact. Undesirable though it may seem to some educationalists, the history of an area and culture which is familiar will by its very nature seem more significant and worth

while to study. Of course textbooks should avoid bias as far as possible in the interpretation of evidence (and this applies just as much to the purely English myth of Peterloo as it does to the Anglo-Indian myth of the Black Hole) but to give every part of the world and every age equal stress would result in a mass of sterile knowledge and no understanding. There must be a place for some detailed and sympathetic study of non-European history and society but an unending diet of world history would more likely create in pupils a feeling of insularity than one of world citizenship.

Multi-racial schools pose special problems for the history teacher. The syllabus may well have to be multi-centred, but world-centred it cannot be.

The Humanities Project is doing very valuable pioneering work but pioneers, even Livingstone, do not have a monopoly of truth or virtue. Livingstone had doubts about his work. It is to be hoped that the directors of the Humanities Project share his attitude.—Yours, etc., Derek Turner.

Northgate, Christ's Hospital, Horsham, Sussex.

## Lib law

Sir,—The enactment of the Married Women's Property Acts to the last century is generally regarded as a landmark in the history of women's rights. It is ironic that the Law Commission probably regard their proposals as being in the spirit of those Acts; suggestions which will one day be regarded as reactionary and "sexist."

By emphasising the obligation of a man to support his wife these do much to destroy the work that is being done to establish the absolute equality of men and women. The women, in short, cannot have it both ways, nor do I believe that they really want to.

All concerned with marital problems pay lip service to the idea that when a marriage breaks up "both are equally to blame." To saddle a man with alimony for the rest of his life is ludicrous; to take control of his property on his death, insulting.

It is an essential element of the liberation of women to abandon the idea that either party to a marriage is bound to support the other. This obligation and its obnoxious consequences, alimony and control of estates, should be abolished as quickly as possible.

Andrew Turek, Junior Common Room, Hertford College, Oxford.

## Kicking about Sesame Street

Sir,—Once upon a time the BBC, back in the lazy, hazy days of radio, produced a programme called "Children's Hour," remembered by myself and many others of my generation with wistful affection. Now, with the increased opportunities and facilities afforded by television, the highly-trumpeted master-stroke of the year is the purchase from America of "Sesame Street."

It won't do. We have the talent here, in this country, to write, direct and produce a series to show to our children which would be infinitely superior to the American programme—which may suit

American children perfectly, but the incidence of British couples producing American children is, I should think, low.

It surprises me that a British television company can even consider taking a series such as "Sesame Street" from abroad. And it also surprises me that the name of a major shareholder in London Weekend Television is on the out-pager of the company responsible for the sale of "Sesame Street." And it's not down in the small print either. He's the chairman, Yours, Robin O'Connor.

Bicknell Vicarage, Rotherham, Devon.

## The Peter Hain defence fund

Sir,—The recent police raids in South Africa, the continued persecution of clergy and laymen there, and this week's exposure of South African Special Branch activity in this country, make the private prosecution of Peter Hain that much more disturbing. Mr Hain has been committed for trial at the Old Bailey on four conspiracy charges arising out of the campaign against apartheid in sport led by the Stop the 70 movement.

These private proceedings are backed financially and otherwise by South African rugby and political interests.

We have decided to establish the Peter Hain Fund to ensure that Mr Hain's defence will not be limited at all by dependence on legal aid, and to provide general information on the background to the trial. We feel sure you will agree that it was a great triumph for non-racialism when the 70 tour was stopped, and that it would not be right if financial penalties were to fall on Mr Hain in particular, when so many others were associated with him in his campaign.

Nasir Dinshaw, Downe, Orpington, Kent BR6 7JL.

## When is a Stilton not a Stilton: cheese history

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to your special two-page report on Leicestershire (September 30), and your comments regarding Stilton cheese, where it is stated that "The genuine Stilton cheese is made only in Melton." One of the largest Stilton cheese dairies is at Hartington in the Dove Valley in Derbyshire, and your statement does the firm of J. M. Nuttall and Co. (the owners) a grave injustice. While it is accepted that Stilton cheese has its origins in this area, the facts regarding Nuttalls are as follows:

During the latter half of the

nineteenth century, a Mr Nuttall of Beby, near Melton Mowbray, a noted cheesemaker, moved into Derbyshire, where, with his Stilton skills, he quickly established a dairy and was highly commended by Queen Victoria for his Stilton cheese display at the Great Exhibition of 1861. The cups, prizes, and awards won by Hartington are too numerous to mention but I would point out that the dairy won first prize in the Stilton class at the Leicestershire show in both 1970 and 1971.

Incidentally, the lawsuit referred to was an appeal in the High Court against a decision

of the Registrar of Trade Marks refusing to accept our application for a certification trade mark: our appeal was allowed (in November, 1966) and after further long delays we achieved full success in 1969. Stilton cheese can now be made only in Derbyshire, Leicestershire, and Nottinghamshire, and the authorisation to use the mark must be obtained from the Stilton Cheese Makers' Association.—Yours faithfully,

John B. Eason, Stilton Cheese Makers' Association, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire.



Question for the Chinese in UN this week

## China's dry run

Jane Rosen in New York recalls Communist China's last visit to the United Nations

WHEN the representatives of the People's Republic of China finally walk down the aisle of the UN General Assembly, there will be a handful of delegates and journalists—including myself—who will think back wryly of the last time the Chinese Communists came to the UN.

Yes, indeed, they were here before. It was November 23, 1950, and they arrived aboard a BOAC Strato-cruiser, a delegation of seven men and two women with 16 pieces of luggage, come in response to an invitation from the UN Security Council, to talk about Taiwan.

My husband was then public relations adviser to the Indian delegation to the UN and I was a journalist: met the Chinese several times at the Fifth Avenue apartment of the Indian delegate to the Security Council, Sir B. N. Rau. Sir B. N. Rau, a respected and beloved figure at the UN, was the only non-Soviet delegate for whom the Chinese had a high regard.

The chief of the Chinese delegation was General Wu Hsi-chuan, an old-time Communist and a close friend of both Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai. Mr Wu—he didn't like to be called "General"—headed the Soviet or Far Eastern division of the Chinese Communist Foreign Ministry.

Although ostensibly the Chinese had come to talk about Taiwan, everybody including the Russians assumed they would also talk about Korea. The UN had reached crisis point. The United States-Indian Nations forces and General Douglas MacArthur had crossed the 38th Parallel despite Indian warning that this would bring the intervention of the Peking Government. And sure enough, in mid-November Mao Tse-tung had sent his division across the Yalu River into Korea. Now the world was on the verge of full-scale war. A quarter of a million Chinese troops were already committed, and there were reports that President Truman was considering using the atom bomb.

When the Chinese Communist delegation arrived in New York, Sir B. Rau called on them at their apartment, the Waldorf Astoria, and urged them at all costs to avoid harsh threats and threats that might have the effect of worsening the crisis. Mr Rau listened carefully and seemed to agree.

And then in his first speech at the UN, he demanded "severe sanction against the United States for its 'criminal acts of armed aggression against the territory of China, Taiwan, Korea.' And he also demanded that the UN immediately admit the People's Republic of China and expel 'Kuomintang reactionary rump clique'."

Sir B. N. Rau tried several times to assure Mr Wu that the UN forces intended no harm to Communist China, and had no designs on China territory. He sympathised with Peking's desire for admission to the UN, but pointed out that the UN could scarcely seat the Chinese Communists while there were fighting forces in Korea. He and a group of other nations drafted a cease-fire and he asked Mr Wu to transmit to his Government and to give it personal support. Above all, Sir B. Rau urged Mr Wu to adopt a more conciliatory approach.

To Sir B. N. Rau Mr Wu was charming, courteous and moderate in his tone. In the UN it was a different matter.

He denounced the Indian cease plan as "nothing but trickery and bait." And, except for one dinner with UN Secretary-General Trygve Lie (which the British delegate, Sir Gladwin Jebb, attended), Chinese Communists shunned virtually all contact with other delegates besides the Indians and the Soviet bloc.

When it finally became clear the UN was not going to discuss Wu's complaint against the UN States in Taiwan without also discussing the Korean situation, the Chinese delegation decided to go home. But they left, they paid a farewell call to Sir B. N. Rau, to express their gratitude for his advice and friendship and to him a gift. It was a small, heavily carved foot chest that looked like sea chest.

Would Sir B. N. Rau do the Chinese the honour of accepting this token of their friendship? would he please not open the chest until after their departure? would not. So they left, with bows and assurances of esteem. Sir B. N. Rau, my husband, tried to guess the contents of the gift to the world, or at least to some of ancient ivory?

Finally, when we were certain China had departed, Sir B. Rau latched the chest. Out slithered a mass of slick, shiny leaflets—Chinese Communist propaganda pamphlets, phiblets, Praising Mao and assailing Western imperialism. Praising democracy and attacking the UN and the corrupt American mongers. And all in English.

By tradition, when a new member enters the United Nations it presents a gift to the world organisation, wonder what the People's Republic has in mind this time?

## NEW STATESMAN

Lynch and Ulster  
Russia's Jewish Emigrants  
Paul Johnson on Winston Churchill

BRITAIN  
AND  
THE MARKET

THE VOTE THAT  
DIDN'T DECIDE

ON SALE TODAY





China dry road

China dry road

Pakistani regime in East Bengal in spite of its not wholly successful attempts to bring about a return to normalcy, has been a foundation of violence and lawlessness. It has been the violence of the army, for most of the time, and the violence of the police, for the rest of the time. But they have left in their wake a patchwork of deprivations against the people, and particularly the remaining Hindus, who have been largely unheeded by a government concerned with its administration.

Even if the centrally promulgated "normalcy" measures were not as limited and partially fraudulent as they are, the power of the police and the army in villages and towns would make it difficult to enforce them. In one area north of Dacca I visited recently which cannot be identified for fear of giving a pointer to the information sources, about 100 people had been killed in one village and twelve in another in unjustified executions by razakars in the previous seven days alone.

It was, particularly, the fact that had admitted to serving as a refuge and base for Mukti Bahini and in fact killings have become less and less frequent in recent months in East Bengal. But there are a host of stories from adequate sources demonstrating that although police and razakars have largely stopped killing people, rape and above all extortion have not stopped.

A significant proportion of remaining Hindus have "converted" to Islam in order to survive but in some cases even this has not saved them. Christian missionaries have been placed up for years for the first time for decades, and their compounds are often crowded with children and girls passed on to them for safety by fearful parents.

One favourite trick is false arrest as a means of extortion. Bengalis will tell you that it cost them 500 or 1,000 rupees and even more some times to "spring" a relative from prison after a completely unjustified arrest.

To some extent the razakars and the West Pakistani police have picked up the corrupt police tradition of East Bengal where the EPR, who were certainly not angels, left off. But they have taken it much further. In one area, well informed Western sources said that there had been three police rapes in the 12 months before the March crisis, but that the razakars and police in only three months since had been guilty of at least 15.

The rapacity and brutality



AS Mrs Gandhi arrives in Britain today MARTIN WOOLLACOTT, who returned from East Pakistan this week, examines the hopes for a solution to the world's most appalling problem

# Can the refugees ever go home?

of the razakars—drawn from the poorer and more criminal classes of East Bengal—is restrained in some areas by their fear of Mukti Bahini retaliation, in others by sensible peace committees and by decent and efficient officers of the martial law administration. Near Tangail, north of Dacca, I visited a largely Hindu village, which has been untouched in spite of the fact that two bridges close by had been blown up by the Mukti. The senior martial law officer in Tangail, I discovered later, was well known as a sensible and humane man. However, he was also an exception to the general rule.

This underpinning of near-gaucheism makes observers even more sceptical of the value of Islamabad's "normalcy" policy than they might otherwise be. But even taken by itself the "normalcy" package is a dubious one. The dismissal of Tikka Khan and his replacement by a civilian governor, Malik, might seem a move in the right direction if it were not for the fact, as one Bengali said, that Malik is an obedient dog. The senior official who has always done exactly what the Islamabad Government told him to do.

Even if the new governor were to develop ambitions to be more than a cipher, his powers would be limited by the words of a Western diplomat, that "the parts of the Government he is supposed to control are exactly the parts which aren't working."

Test relief is a case in point. The food plan on which

the Government's Food Department is working includes provision for emergency public works programmes, called "test relief" throughout the province, to get at least some money into the hands of poor peasants so that they will be able to buy the food which will be hopefully available. Dacca is insistent that Hindus and other suspect families are not left out. But reports suggest that the local regimes are simply ignoring this, as they are other aspects of Government policy, like the amnesty for political prisoners.

In the past week or so fairly large numbers have been released but at local level they like this not at all. A middle class Bengali in Mymensingh told me that a senior police officer had commented to him: "Yahya Khan in his office says there should be an amnesty but we're here in the field and it's not the right policy."

The coming by-elections will, needless to say, give Bengalis very little opportunity to express their wishes. There is a gap being on between the right wing parties, led by the Jamiat-ul-Islam and the once liberal Pakistan Democratic Party, and Bhutto's Pakistan People's

Party of Pakistan to grab as many extra seats as possible. The PPP has already bitterly complained that the right wing parties, which largely control the peace committees and razakars are using them to prevent the PPP from campaigning.

The importance of these manoeuvres is that the PP is in danger of losing its "majority" in the constituent assembly to a right wing coalition. But as far as most Bengalis are concerned there is absolutely nothing to choose between the right wing parties, rejected so completely in the 1970 election, and the PPP, the party of the hated Bhutto.

So much for the moves towards normalcy. But even if these were fuller and more genuine than they are, it is only fair to say that only a few Bengalis would change sides. "People over 35," one Bengali told me, "probably would like surrendering within one Pakistan if they could see the slightest chance of really getting it. These are the people who remember partition and still fear India."

"Under 35, you will find very few people who would at the moment settle for anything less than independence." A young Dacca University lecturer told me: "I have three brothers and none of us are in the Mukti Fouj. Our two sisters keep saying 'You are four. One, at least, must join the Mukti.' It is the same in every house." He added: "I am alive today only because I hope one day we will be free. Otherwise what's the point of living like this?"

Meanwhile the Mukti Bshini, greatly increased in numbers, armed with better weapons, and seizing the opportunity afforded by the withdrawal of the army from much of the province, are enjoying fair success. Their Mukti Bahini leaders and razakars kill even more fantastically than the army's claims of Mukti Bahini dead. But they are killing some soldiers and razakars while their sabotage effort gets better every month.

Recently the Mukti have struck several times in the very centre of Dacca—usually with bombs but on several occasions mounting conventional attacks. In Dayanganj, right in the middle of Dacca old town, a group opened fire on a party of police and razakars guards killing one West Pakistani policeman.

A two-hour firefight there ended with some 60 homes and shops ablaze and with the Mukti making good their escape, having lost only one dead. Nervous young razakars—some as young as 13 and 14—were taking up defensive positions in case the Mukti returned.

In the past few weeks the Mukti have bombed banks and schools and university buildings in Dacca and made a nearly successful effort to mortar the airport.

The Mukti have not forgotten that there is a political side to the fight. In some parts of East Bengal, for instance, Mukti leaders have given in to pleas from peasants to let the jute go through. The original policy was to lean on the peasant

not to grow or at least not to deliver his jute. This has now largely been abandoned: the peasant sells his jute and gets his money, and the Mukti now aim to destroy the jute in the warehouses and not in the fields.

In the Gopalganj area, south of Faridpur, where the Mukti are well established, they appear to have a specifically political cadre, which, although armed, spends most of its time explaining to the peasantry what is happening and why.

Of course, the effectiveness of the Mukti Bahini still depends to a very considerable extent upon India, which, apart from providing arms and training facilities and sanctuary, has also drawn the Pakistani Army out of the interior of the province to the borders by its threat of war.

In the mix of various factors making up the East Bengal situation, the UN presence there is increasingly important. Both UNPRO (United Nations East Pakistan Relief Organisation) and UNHCR (United Nations High Commission for Refugees) are thin on the ground at the moment. But both have plans to expand. UNHCR wants three or four border posts plus offices throughout the province which will give money and help to returning refugees. UNPRO has plans for ten zonal offices.

Such an expansion would have a dampening effect on razakhar and police brutality and extortion, even though this is not the official aim of

either UN organisation. Indeed the UNHCR, according to sources close to the organisation, are said to believe that, given time and a few million dollars in compensation funds, they could attract back the bulk of the Muslims from India and some of the poorer Hindus in areas where their labour is needed, like the tea garden region in Sylhet.

If an expanded UN presence was accompanied by a real stiffening of the martial law administration with a consequent reduction in the number of cases of rape, extortion and killing and by the release, via the UN and the Pakistan Government, of large funds for compensation and resettlement of refugees, then it is possible to imagine East Bengal moving a few degrees toward "normalcy."

Such a slight improvement in the situation, however, could easily be wiped out by an increased Mukti Bahini effort—politically, to scoop back any waverers, and militarily, to provoke the army and its auxiliaries into new violence against the population.

But rest! "normalcy," obviously can only return to East Bengal in the context of independence, achieved through war and possibly through an Indo-Pakistani war, or in the context of near independence, achieved by a political settlement.

Indira Gandhi, whose current world tour is presumably aimed at exploring the chances that international pressure might bring about such a settlement, is right in saying that the essential negotiations would have to be between Pakistan's two wings. She is surely wrong, however, in implying that India would not have an important part to play in such negotiations and in apparently ruling out any talks with Islamabad.

If a political settlement was to be seriously aimed at, Islamabad would have to be ready to release the sheikh and to negotiate with him and with the Bangla Desh leadership in Calcutta, as well as to agree to the withdrawal of most Pakistani troops and police and to the concession of the six points.

But equally, Delhi would have to be prepared to negotiate withdrawal of Indian troops from the borders and a reduction in support for the Mukti Fouj, followed by pressure on the Bangla Desh leadership in Calcutta to accept less than independence. Bangla Desh in Calcutta, in turn, would have to reconcile itself to staying in Pakistan, although, presumably, with the Mukti Bahini transformed into a regular force of at least equal size to the remaining Pakistani forces, apart from any other guarantees of autonomy.

The Russians are talking to Bangla Desh on these lines at the moment, and such a settlement is not entirely inconceivable. For Bangla Desh the appropriate parallel would be with Ireland's acceptance of Commonwealth status in 1921, if they can swallow it. But the difficulties in working through such a triangular programme of reconciliation are so vast that for India to act as if genuine progress toward a settlement must become apparent in the next couple of months or else she will go to war is nonsense.

Mrs Gandhi thus cannot realistically expect more from the various governments she will be seeing than extra money for the refugees on the one hand plus promises from some governments to lean on Islamabad a bit harder. The basic line she will have to contend with is no doubt going to be that although the Yahya Government may—just may—be capable of seeing the light on East Bengal, this is not going to happen overnight. It is a fair argument.

Islamabad must have its nose rubbed in the cost and difficulties of holding East Bengal in the present style for somewhat longer before India jumps to the conclusion that war is the only way out.

## A post in any storm

HARRY NORMAN

In a moment of sheer inspiration, the Post Office has written to one of its own telephone kiosks informing it of changes in the dialling codes. Churlishly, the kiosk failed to reply—partly, no doubt, because the letter was wrongly delivered to a pub down the road.

Writing this off to experience (in a registered letter addressed to itself), the Post Office tried another tack and sent a customer a telegram costing 40p asking sternly why he had understamped a letter by 1p.

It is, of course, this kind of brilliant economics that has enabled GPO headquarters to announce the splendid news that postal charges are going up again. Naturally, they're all rather cockahoop about this. They had not thought it possible to raise prices quite so soon, particularly as there are still so many wizen people about who can remember when a letter might be sent for as little as five old pence.

However, the postal service having deteriorated even more rapidly than was expected, there is seen to be no reason why the public should not pay more.

What the headquarters' official G. P. O. spokesman, modestly omitted to mention,

though, was the thrilling information that in future the post will be not only more expensive but even worse.

Letters which used to travel speedily from Brighton to Hove by way of the Outer Hebrides and Oklawawa may now never reach their destination at all. This, said O'Spokesman, is regarded as a major breakthrough, heralding a whole new era of postal non-communications.

For the moment, there is no suggestion of telephone charges increasing, too, since it is possible to make as many as two consecutive calls without once getting a wrong number. When this is rectified and telephoning becomes at least as exciting as roulette, a minimum charge of 50p will be imposed, allowing the subscriber sufficient time to say "Hello" or "O, Hell" as the case may be.

BLACK IS beautiful—right? Wrong. Inter-racial is beautiful, as the Race Relations Board has pointed out to the organisers of a forthcoming contest to find Miss Black Britain.

Why, asked the Race Relations Board, shouldn't a white girl have the chance to become Miss Black Britain? The contest has therefore been retitled Miss Inter-Racial.

Britain, in spite of the fact that the contestants, besides being very beautiful, are about as inter-racial as the ace of spades.

Obviously we'll have to cut out all this black and white stuff, just to be on the safe side. Inter-racial Power, Inter-racial Man's Burden and four-and-twenty inter-racial birds baked in a pie. And while we're on the subject, just watch it, Blake. Inter-racial as an angel is the English child, if you don't mind.

A ROTTEN telly night for Pablo Picasso on his 90th birthday. On one channel French TV had a film about himself which he would watch, he said, only if there was no wrestling on the other side.

Imagine, then, his dismay to discover, on tuning in to the other side, a profile of some strange Englishman. Nom de Dieu! Still, after the first natural assumption that he had somehow wandered into the midnight horror movie, he probably cheered up on learning that the man was apparently called Edmond Ed, or something similar.

Such a manifestly made-up name, he could have argued, had a fair chance of belonging to a wrestler of some kind.

Madame Picasso, not wishing to disappoint her husband on his 90th birthday, may well have fostered the illusion, saying vaguely that in his last recorded bouts the man 'Ed' had wrestled with rising unemployment and the high cost of living and lost both times.

For such an artist as Picasso this would have been enough. He could have spent hours sketching priceless pictures in his mind of Big Ed 'Eat, the Bexley Mangler, casting his subject perhaps in a victorious role wrestling say, with his conscience and beating it by two pinfalls to nothing.

Alas, the delusion could hardly have lasted for long. Eventually, the realisation would have dawned that this magnificent specimen with the wrestler's role wrestling say, with his conscience and beating it by two pinfalls to nothing.

"Tiens!" the artist doubtless cried, "I was right first time—it is a horror movie. Switch over, cherie, vite!"

And then, as the image of Big Ed 'Eat' flickered and died, his mighty shoulders heaving with the controlled power of his laugh, the great man surely sighed and said: "Ah, but just think, mon chour, what a terrible loss to wrestling."

# How to make your £5 gift worth £60,000

Just as an early warning system is vital to national security, so is Early Diagnosis vital to spastic babies. Symptoms of spasticity often disappear soon after birth. When they re-emerge, valuable time has been lost. Remedial treatment during those vital lost months could have enabled the child to attend a normal school and, later, to follow normal employment.

Without early treatment, that same child may have to spend all its life in Institutions or Homes, at a cost to the community of £60,000 or more.

Early Diagnosis is vital. It must be made available to every baby born in Britain.

£5 from you now will help towards establishing proper facilities for Early Diagnosis. As a result, thousands of children will have a chance of being saved from life in a wheelchair or an Institution, and helped to lead normal family lives.

Please send your cheque to-day.



Catch this baby before it falls

**Early diagnosis appeal**

**THE SPASTICS SOCIETY**

THE SPASTICS SOCIETY  
EARLY DIAGNOSIS APPEAL (9),  
12 PARK CRESCENT, LONDON, W1N 4EQ

I enclose a contribution of £

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
(Block Letters Please)

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Tick here for free Christmas catalogue ☐

## MISCELLANY

### nk spots

A R Y WHITEHOUSE, ever and listener, is threatening to bring a libel action against "nk" subterranean star of "Oz." She has taken fence at a Gerald Scarfe cartoon on the front cover of the September 1 issue.

The drawing and caption, as Whitehouse's London dictators said in a letter to "nk" yesterday, "are, as far as no doubt intended, extremely unpleasant—and offensive to her personally."

This is not the first time Whitehouse has gone to law in defence of her good name, though she is usually intent to argue back or to more abuse. She once won damages and an apology for libel by Johnny Speight on "The World at One," and a new book records that she had Sherrin paid her £500 damages after a newspaper harrow.

### bandit ban

ET ATTRITION commenced when do the Labour territorial launch their campaign against the evil Tories' relative programme? After Queen's Speech at the start of the new session, was he first thought in the members' tea room. But Michael English, in his customary dislike of Erskine May, has come up with a better wheeze.

English, the longstanding anti-market MP for Nottingham West, is planning to start with the Outlawries Bill. And what, you may ask, gentle reader, is the Outlawries Bill? Well, it's something that's always been there, but has not been debated for centuries.

When MPs return to their own Chamber after hearing the Queen's Speech in the House of Lords, their customary first business is to give a First Reading to the Outlawries Bill. Then, having demonstrated that they're doing their own business, they get down to debating the speech.

Few have ever clapped eyes on the Bill, but English has managed to secure a copper-

plate copy dating back to the eighteenth century. "A BILL," it says, "for the more effective preventing of clandestine outlawries in personal actions."

As good a start to a debate as any.

● The Press Association club tape service always starts its morning and afternoon transmissions with the test time: "The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog." Yesterday, for the first time in living memory, it signed on with: "Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of the party."

### Head count

"WE'VE never had four Heads of State arriving in Israel at once—and when I say never I don't just mean in 24 years. I mean in 3,000 years." A harassed Israeli official, making light of the protocol headache threatened for next Tuesday afternoon, when four African Presidents arrive on a spot of fact-finding for the Organisation of African Unity.

What worries the Israelis is not so much the combined entourage of the Presidents—Senghor of Senegal, Mobutu of the Congo, Gowon of Nigeria and Ahdjof of Cameroon—whose numbers run to about 100. It is that none of the Presidents has yet said when he will be arriving and from where.

One is believed to be going

from Morocco, another from Paris. "We wish we could get them all in one plane, or at least arriving close together, so that we can give them all the same airport ceremony, without keeping some Presidents waiting for other," the official sighs. Why not seek some friendly advice from the Shah of Iran?

### Evaluation

QUERY from Guardian reader: When Value Added Tax is introduced in 1973, will I be able to claim investment allowances against it?

Try the Treasury: VAT? Oh, I think the Inland Revenue has a VAT office.

Inland Revenue: VA what? (Pause for research.) Try the Customs and Excise.

Customs and Excise (VAT office): Oh, yes, we deal with VAT, but we don't know anything about investment allowances. You'd have to ask the Revenue.

Inland Revenue (one rung higher): But my dear chap, there is no VAT in this country. How could we offset anything against it? (Despair.)

### Holey admirable

WHEN is a concourse a highway? Where does art end and planning begin? A 34-year-old Indian artist, who happens to be an architect-planner with one of the London boroughs, offers a spy

test today for both solemn questions.

Wajid Sangamnehi is going to set up his abstract paintings in the capital's biggest, most underused, concrete space: the hole in the road, or underground roundabout for pedestrians, at the foot of Waterloo Bridge.

Our intrepid artist believes that a work of art is not for sale. Gallery presentation, therefore, is scarcely his style. He also believes that an open-air but sheltered exhibition on the overflow from the cultural South Bank is the obvious answer.

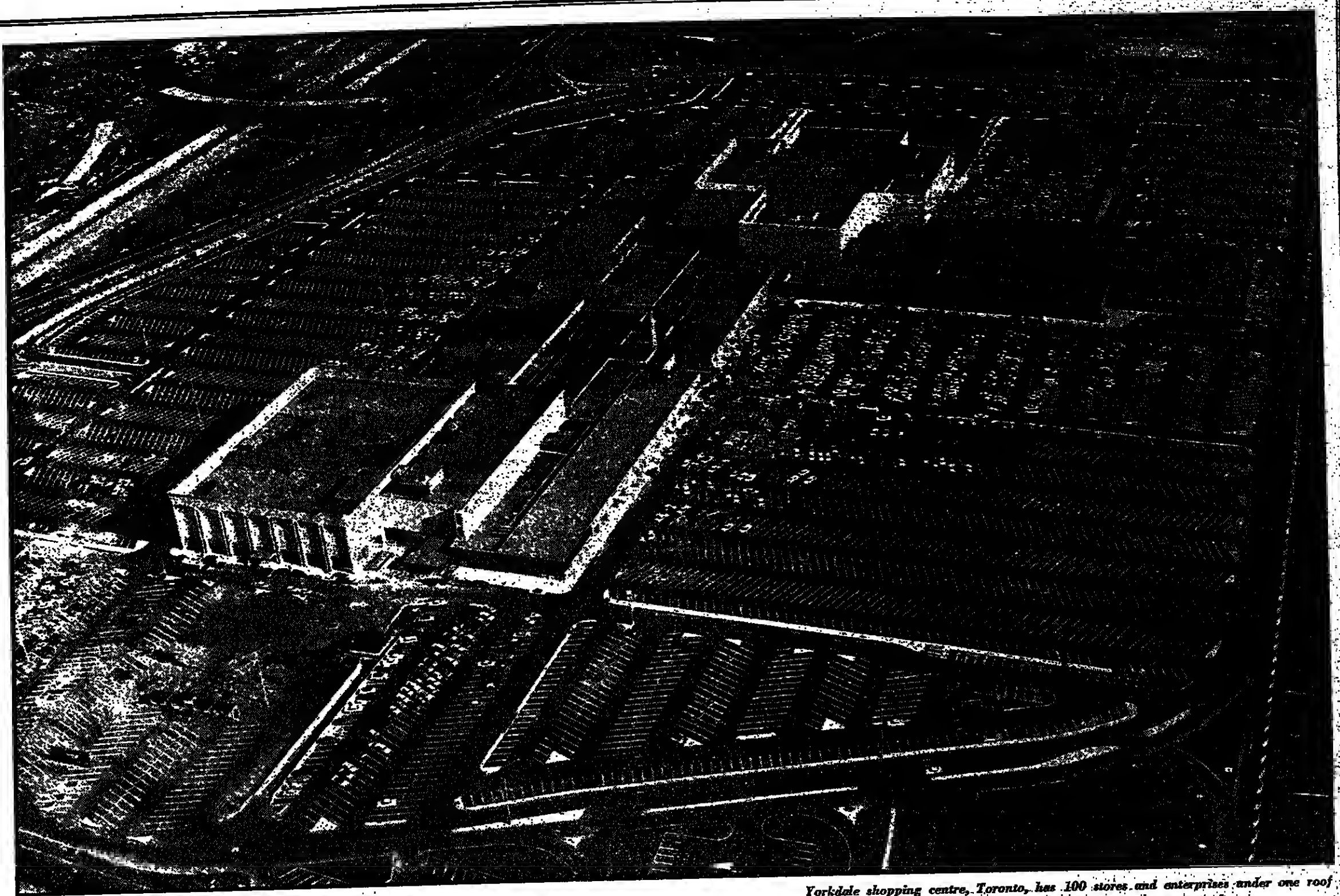
The Greater London Council evidently does not see Sangamnehi's request, made in July, was finally rejected this month—on the ground that the GLC had "no power to promote this sort of activity on the public highway."

● Interest lingers till the last. Through the night, Australia's radio and television networks were carrying blow by blow descriptions from their men in London of the Great Debate and not-so-great vote. They began crossing live to London at 1 a.m. Australian time, and continued their broadcasts to 10 a.m. Interviews with the prime movers; interviews with the crowds outside Parliament; a huge studio scorecard. The shows were, of course, sponsored. One of the advertisers was Luft-hansa, another Fiat.



**HYPERMARKET** is a direct translation from the French hypermarché and one company, Hypermarket Holdings, involves a French company, Carrefour, along with the majority shareholder, Wheatheaf Distribution and Trading. In France, the typical Carrefour is a large one-floor store (much larger than the discount shops that have been built in Britain to date), with between 60 and 70 per cent of its sales in food, the rest in clothing and household goods. Half of the building is used for actual sales operations, the remainder for stores and food preparation. There is a large amount of car parking space and cheap petrol on site. Because of the cheapness of the land, the building itself, the reductions in staff (a mass of check-out points instead of direct sales) and the buying policy, Carrefour operate a substantial discount. This they intend to do here if and when they get going. The company has one permission for a hypermarket in the green fields near town centre of Telford, (to open in September, 1973) and hopes to get something else going earlier. It has been involved in one inquiry at Chandlers Ford, just north of Southampton, and will be at another next week in Staffordshire and in a further inquiry at Bristol in January. A further declared possibility is Dorford Park, at Sutherland.

The regional shopping centre is a much more massive concept with everything from shops, department stores, leisure, sports and entertainment facilities, to fountains, crèches and air-conditioned malls. One has been approved at Brent Cross on the North Circular Road, though as it is very much inside London it can scarcely really qualify for the term "out-of-town." Other proposals now circulating involve sites outside Bristol, Reading, Nottingham, Oxford, and Reigate.



Yorkdale shopping centre, Toronto, has 100 stores and enterprises under one roof

## SHOP!

The nation of shopkeepers could turn into a countryside of hypermarkets. As planners and developers confer in London today, Judy Hillman examines the spread of out-of-town shopping centres.

IF THE GREAT DEBATE about entry into Europe is over, the great debate about the entry into Britain of European styles of shopping—the out of town, car-orientated hypermarket or regional centre which have their origins in America—has scarcely begun.

At the moment, there is still a great dearth of knowledge, even among the experts. So today there is a conference organised by Investment and Property Studies at the Royal Lancaster Hotel, London (at £25 per head.) Last week it was the turn of the London Junior Centre of the Incorporated Society of Valuers and Auctioneers. Bolton Chamber of Commerce is planning something itself to get interested parties from the region together.

At least one planning director is about to hold an educational forum of his committee to ensure that they understand the controversy and the implications of their future decisions. Some counties have restrictive policies (on the whole restrictive), others are preparing their armory — as is the Government, in more ambivalent fashion since it owes allegiance to both the consumers and the environment—all this in a somewhat desperate attempt to keep the ever-avid developer, if not at bay, at least under some kind of sensible British control.

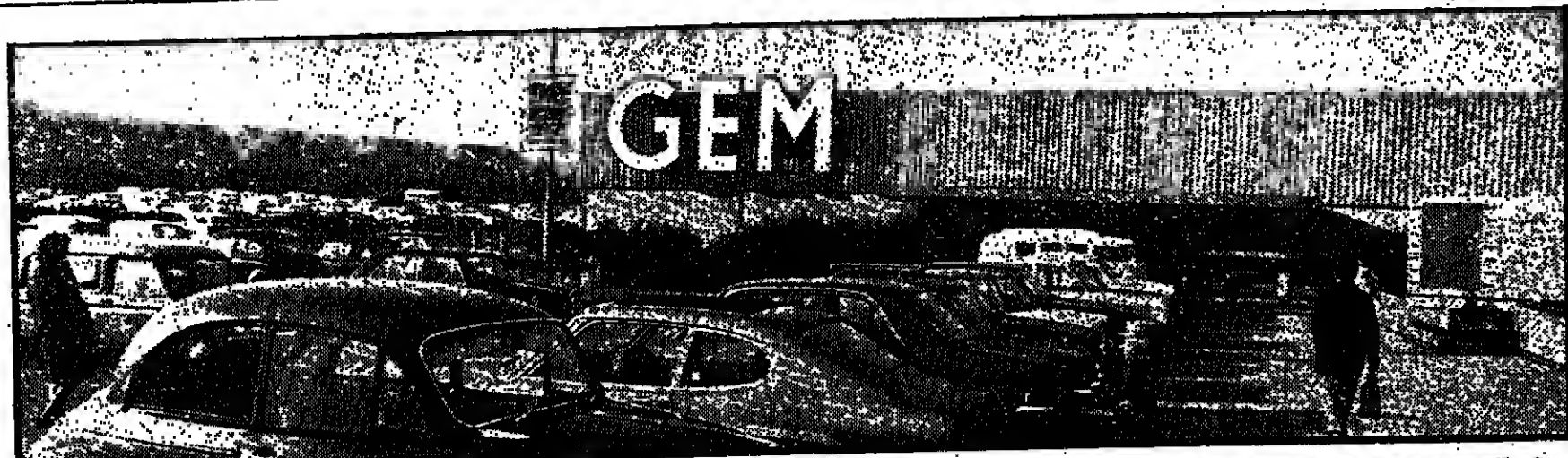
The visitor to many of the country's new city centres may well wonder what on earth the fuss is all about. There on the ground is a mass of more or less neat buildings, emblazoned with the address and telephone number of the letting agents, providing the painfully obvious symptoms of a nation that is overshipped.

However, the property world is nothing if not adventurous, and those first to mount this latest bandwagon (as long as it leads to sensible locations) will no doubt do very well indeed. In fact the desire to plant a hypermarket on or just off the city fringe, or a lovely amenity-filled regional shopping centre near some suitable motorway junction, merely follows in the wake of previous fashionable houses in offices, in-town shopping, and hotels.

For both the hypermarket and the out-of-town centre there must be good road access, good population catchment measured in driving time, a certain level of car ownership, and enough acres of relatively cheap land. The last must also be planning permission, the biggest hurdle of all.

As with the ending of retail price maintenance, the benefits to the large mass of consumers are pretty obvious. Instead of a congested drive into the city or traditional suburban centre and the possibility of pay parking nearer or farther away from the shops, at least part of the journey will be on the open road and parking is provided free and en masse. Hypermarkets can sell goods at considerable discount, so that families shopping once a week can make worthwhile savings. In the out-of-town shopping centre, which has really yet to appear in this country in its attractive and convenient American form, the prices may be no different from the town centre but conditions are vastly superior—convenient parking, crèche for young children, restaurants, perhaps a cinema, garden centre, and sports facilities not to mention a couple of department stores and arcades of shops and services under one roof.

With so many plus points from the consumers' viewpoint (those with access to cars, that is, and this proportion is growing), it may be difficult to understand why the proponents of hyper-



above: the Gem store at West Bridgford, Nottingham. Below: Finefare at Aberdeen



markets and/or full-blooded shopping centres find the way ahead so awkward.

First, Britain is not only a nation of shopkeepers, it is still a nation of small shopkeepers. And the small shopkeepers are terrified. The traders of Wensley in North-west London are even worried about the possibility of a hypermarket proposal by Star (Great Britain) Holdings as far away as Garston in Hertfordshire. Hypermarket has become a very emotional term indeed.

Then there is concern, of course, among the institutions and company investors who have millions tied up in existing towns and naturally want to ensure that nothing happens too near to reduce their potential profitability. Last but not least, there are the towns themselves, represented by local councillors (who may have a direct trading interest inside the boundary) and the planners. Many cities have also acquired a stake in the commercial status of their territory, buying the land and then going into partnership with developers, sometimes getting a direct and growing financial return, sometimes gaining extra community goodies for free as well. Certainly they do not want to see their cities turned inside out, with local residents flowing away to shop elsewhere while their

proud schemes become monumental failures.

So it is scarcely surprising that Bristol, Bath, Cardiff, Cheltenham, and Gloucester, as well as the counties, are all ready to protest at the possible development on farming land at Cribbs Causeway, not far from the M4/M5 junction outside Bristol. Here five different companies are jostling with eight different development ideas in the area—the largest being Second Covent Garden with what appears to be a full-scale regional shopping centre, the others including Hypermarket Holdings with Laing Development (two shopping or warehousing), J. T. Baylis (a large scheme), and John Bryant. Bristol builders (again two schemes for warehousing and shopping).

Similar opposition from the local towns could well build up against the Lyon Group proposal for a shopping centre with leisure facilities at Roselands which could affect Nottingham, Derby, and Loughborough as well as places much further afield up and down the M1.

In addition, many planners have a kind of belief in the city as such and a distrust of the more remote, drive-in philosophy of suburban life that the majority of better-off Americans now

opt for and which the British are doing their best to get, or so it seems as the drift from the major concentrations continues. "This brings into question the whole idealism of planners about the city and the city centre and quality of urban life," one planner commented.

So the official organisations are lining up in an attempt to stop any major encroachment by the out-of-town brigade. The County Councils' Association feels the Government draft guidelines on the whole subject, published last May, did not sufficiently emphasise the disadvantages of out-of-town centres, and that local councils must weigh up their possible effects on the objectives of public investment in neighbouring built-up areas. And why not, they say, since any commercial concern which did nothing to protect its investment would go out of business. In any event, the consumer might benefit in one way only to pay out in another.

The Association of Municipal Corporations broadly accepts the idea of some regional out-of-town centres, where they will not interfere too much with existing towns, but is much more concerned about the whole idea of hypermarkets. These, it sees as the trigger for possible shanty town growth

with ugly developments of all kinds set in acres of parking.

Some individual councils have been thinking longer and deeper about the problems and are not always so restrictive, though the West Riding of Yorkshire, whose planning committee formulated policy as long ago as February 1966, has been consistently against any new shopping out of town. As usual the planners were caught out in the early days by a couple of schemes which slipped through the development net in the guise of retail warehouses. But since then the county has encouraged potential countryside developers into a host of run-down towns. This was made easier because the latter frequently boasted derelict mills behind the high street which could be transformed into the necessary adjacent parking. With towns almost regarded as suburbs of the major cities, beginning to prosper again, the county is almost purring at its foresight.

Glasgow, also under pressure, has thought hard about hypermarkets by commissioning special research, launching a one-day conference on the subject last spring, the proceedings of which have been published in full. As a result the city believes there is room for four hypermarkets on its fringe.

in particular in "one area" which was developed at a time when they were building literally acres of homes on their own. A hypermarket could now provide the key to a better life.

However, Mr. Robert Mansley, the city's planning director, is very conscious of the need for caution particularly within range of other developments. "If you are trying to get a development company to put up a traditional centre within 10 or 15 minutes' drive, then there are psychological problems, irrespective of actual success. In a static situation, I think the effect has been exaggerated." In other words, property companies are convinced that hypermarkets will have a greater attraction than is probably the case.

Lancashire, which has had to cope with about 40 applications for out-of-town shopping of one sort or another, has established its own interim criteria and approved six. Staffordshire has a fairly stiff policy restricting approval to small schemes in areas of rapid growth.

In Essex, a report will shortly go to the planning committee. Here Mr. D. Jennings Smith, the county planning officer, is less dogmatic about the potential and benefits of the out-of-town shopping. But then south-east Essex is an area projected for growth and a new motorised community could be built from the start. "We must consider this type of shopping because it is a convenience to the public," he says. "We must not exclude it. We haven't got any protectionist policies in this case. But it would have to be planned as part of the urbanisation." So hypermarkets and regional shopping centres could form a feature of at least one of the alternative structures now being evolved for the area.

This planner, and some others, also sees the hypermarket as a potential life-saver for overcrowded historic centres—such as Colchester, Cambridge, Ipswich, Norwich, York and Chester. In such places discount shopping, particularly for food, on the outskirts could leave the city free for tourists and more personal shopping for antiques, books, souvenirs, and clothes.

"But when you come to the smaller hierarchy of country towns, the hypermarkets only destroy the personal service, which has been the character and tradition of country shopping centres," Mr. Jim Gort, the West Suffolk county planner, says. "His county is currently under pressure for a hypermarket development outside Bury St Edmunds." The developers may feel there is nothing but obstacles between them and the green fields, which is probably fairly true, since this county does have to encourage its building. But the germs of a more positive policy are beginning to emerge, which will mean that some areas at least enjoy the new-style shopping.

So far as hypermarkets are concerned, this could mean the fringes of historic towns and anywhere which is growing fast. Full-scale regional centres are a different matter and their best hope is probably in the areas selected for new concentrations of population. Thus Banstead Heights in Surrey and Wolvercote just outside Oxford, both projected, do not stand much chance. On the other hand South Hampshire is planning for such centres (they will include offices as well). South-east Essex: the Reading Alderbury area (there is one application at Charnyl near the M4 complete with shops, tennis and golf). Severn-side, if the Government approves the area for growth, and the West Midlands, are ripe for the development of regional centres.



**DEW**  
CIVIL ENGINEERING CONTRACTORS  
**OLDHAM and overseas**

**BUSINESS GUARDIAN**  
Guardian City Office: 831 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2  
Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw

**BUILD THE WORLD YOU WANT WITH THE BURNLEY**  
**Burnley Building Society**  
There's a branch near you.

# Dunlop shuffles Pirelli link to save losses

By ROMAN EISENSTEIN

In a surprise move, Dunlop Holdings yesterday announced a new capital structure for the Dunlop Pirelli union, the multinational group it jointly controls with Pirelli, the Italian tyre and cable manufacturer. The news was contained in the interim financial statement and it is clear that the change is being made to exclude from Dunlop's balance sheet the huge losses made by Pirelli's Italian subsidiary.

This enabled the UK holding company to show a striking and wholly unexpected profit in the year, which left the stock market confused. Dealers could make little of the move, two sentences explaining the change in capital structure, the result of a decision by the multinational group's central committee, a week ago.

## 4.6M hotel bought by ex Service

The Service Group has rushed to buy one of the most expensive hotels in London's history, the 4.6 million pound, 320-room Sonesta Hotel in Cadogan Place, London, yesterday.

Service Group has rushed to buy one of the most expensive hotels in London's history, the 4.6 million pound, 320-room Sonesta Hotel in Cadogan Place, London, yesterday.

## he pound

Market Rates	Forward Rates
3 months	3 months
6 months	6 months
12 months	12 months
18 months	18 months
24 months	24 months
30 months	30 months
36 months	36 months
42 months	42 months
48 months	48 months
54 months	54 months
60 months	60 months

**JOHN HAGGAS LIMITED**  
Textiles  
**FIRST QUARTER STATEMENT**

	3 months ended 30th Sept. 1971	3 months ended 30th Sept. 1970	Year ended 30th June 1971
Group Sales	1,386,574	1,188,703	5,251,287
Depreciation	58,000	37,000	207,334
Profit before taxation	108,578	91,242	526,416

\*Unaudited

# BSC in Europe steel ventures

By VICTOR KEEGAN

Lord Melchett, chairman of the British Steel Corporation, yesterday confirmed that the BSC was contemplating joint manufacturing enterprises in Europe with other countries. He carefully avoided giving any clues about whether any jointly owned mill would be built in Britain or on the Continent.

The corporation, he added, needed to cooperate with Europe to secure essential raw materials and partly processed materials. This would inevitably require joint ventures with European countries. Such measures of cooperation, he said, would be much easier to bring about if the United Kingdom was itself a member of the community.

In any case a decision to go ahead with the venture would depend on the outcome of the Government's "deep seated" review of the industry which is not expected until early next year. A compromise may emerge whereby the BSC develops partly in Britain and partly on the Continent with European capital involved in both.

## Tribunal ends

The 31-month inquiry into the collapse of Vehicle and General Insurance Company ended yesterday, when the Tribunal's report will be completed.

# Strike helps US to a surplus

THE UNITED STATES had its first trade surplus in six months in September. The figures were heavily affected by the pending dock strike.

Exports exceeded imports by a seasonally adjusted \$265.4 million (\$166.4 million) last month, wiping out the August deficit of \$259.7 million (\$104.1 million). There was a 129.7 million (\$52 million) surplus in September 1970.

September exports rose 22.6 per cent to a record \$4,510 million (\$1,308 million) from \$3,680 million in August, and compared with \$3,350 million (\$1,475 million) a year earlier. Imports also a record, rose 7.5 per cent to \$4,250 million (\$1,704 million) from \$3,940 million (\$1,530 million) in August and \$3,420 million (\$1,371 million) in September 1970.

appraising the nation's current foreign trade position, Mr Passer concluded. Mr Passer said that for the first nine months of 1971 US trade was in deficit by \$670 million (\$268 million) on a seasonally adjusted basis in contrast to a \$2,400-million (\$962 million) surplus in the like period a year ago.

# Blowpipe urged for freight

Freight could be blown along underground tunnels between cities by compressed air at much less than the cost of road and rail transport, according to researchers at the British Hydromechanics Research Association, Cranfield.

# THF turns down Allied talks plea

By LINDSAY VINCENT

Trust Hooses Forte has turned down a second request from Allied Breweries for exploratory talks to determine whether or not Allied will make a bid for the hotel and catering group.

# CBI cool to export controls

By our Industrial Correspondent

Leaders of the Confederation of British Industry gave a cautious welcome yesterday to Japanese proposals to help the international trading situation through an "orderly marketing" of Japan's exports.

# IF YOU'RE GOING INTO EUROPE, GO INTO IT HERE FIRST.

and the Common Market negotiations. The booklet is free by telephoning 01-606 9944 ext. 2137 or 2138, or by sending the coupon. It is essential for any businessman with his eye on Europe. There is also a pamphlet 'British Industry and the EEC' freely available too.

## CITY COMMENT

### WALL STREET Close to a turning point?

WITH PESSIMISM rife, Wall Street yesterday came within a hair's breadth of touching its low for the year before the buyer returned, and in active trading the Dow Jones average not only recovered its losses but notched up a couple of points.

### HOOPER Sweeping success

AFTER 12 years of little progress Hoover has made a glamorous comeback worthy of Mae West. Yesterday's third quarter figures sent the shares up 15p to 535p which compares with a low for the year of 255p, and leaves the historic price earnings ratio at 21.5.

anticipation of further fund withdrawals. With other institutions also trying to increase their cash positions the "margin hunting" forays that traditionally follow any sharp downturn have not been evident until now.

Most New York analysts certainly agree that the market is oversold. It is simply that no one had the courage to back up their convictions.

If Wall Street can carry through with yesterday's rally it could be a turning point for investors, particularly with the news that America had its first trade surplus for six months.

There appears to be little reason why growth should slow in the final quarter and pre-tax profit should at least total \$10.5 million, against \$8.5 million for the full year. This brings the P/E ratio down to 17.

However it is not the group's prospects for the current year which has sent the share price soaring but hopes that Hoover will be able to repeat its 1959 performance in 1972.

Thanks partly to the problems of its biggest rival in the car and machine market, British Domestic Appliances, and also to the success of its own new model, the Matchbox, it can now claim 40 per cent of the entire British market.

### MYSON Meant to be comforting

SHAREHOLDERS left the annual meeting of the Myson Group with two pieces of information that were meant to be comforting. The first is that the chairman expects profit "well in excess of £1 million" in the present year. This alone was sufficient to raise the shares by 15p to 225p when they were still far from overvalued on a strictly financial basis.

Secondly, the chairman went out of his way to counter suggestions made in these columns that profits of the newly acquired Hullrad subsidiary were more than £750,000. The point, which may seem academic to a shareholder as he pays in his dividend cheque, is that if Hullrad was so successful there must have been a serious deterioration in profitability of the group's old interests.

Midland Bank Limited  
Overseas Branch, 60 Gracechurch Street, London, EC3P 3BN  
Please send me a free copy of your booklet 'Setting up in Europe' and/or 'British Industry and the EEC'.  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
**Midland Bank**  
A Great British Bank







# Photo-Me Int. in a rush to stay still

Photo-Me International, the integrated vending machine company, had to run harder to retain its position last year than it has this year. The company, which is a subsidiary of the parent company, Photo-Me International, has been successful in maintaining its position in the market. The company's revenue has increased by 10% over the last year, and its profits have also increased. The company is currently in a position to stay still, and it is not expected to move in the near future.

**Rowntree raises Australian bid**  
Rowntree's Mackintosh (Australia) has made a revised counter offer worth \$119.4 million (\$20 million) for James Stedman, the Australian sweets group. This is the fourth bid Stedman has received and the second from Rowntree which is competing with Life Savers (Australasia) for control of the confectionery.

**Finance offshoot for Star (GB)**  
Star (Great Britain) Holdings has set up a wholly-owned finance subsidiary, Star (Great Britain) Finance, with an authorised capital of £5,000,000. This subsidiary will take over Star's finance and money market operations from November 1, and it is expected that it will initially be handling some £40 million of cash and securities.

**Border Breweries interim unchanged**  
Border Breweries (Wrexham) is paying an unchanged interim dividend of 4 pence and the group reports an increase from £123,000 to £262,000 in the pre-tax profit for the six months to August 31. The profit reflects better margins and an increase in sales which partly stemmed from favourable weather in the second half of the year. Second half margins will be reduced by substantial increases in wages and other costs, but the board look for a modest rise in profits for the full year.

**Sheepbridge Eng. raises earnings**  
Sheepbridge Engineering turned in a pre-tax profit of £955,000 for the six months to September 30, against £952,000 for the corresponding period before capital profit of £80,000. After tax, a net profit of £570,000, compares with £561,000. The group is holding its interim dividend at 7 pence on the capital increased by a one-for-eight issue. The directors reveal that the value of deliveries during the six months was marginally higher than in the corresponding period and that the value of orders on September 30 was also slightly better than at the end of the last financial year. The outlook is satisfactory.

## Company news briefs

**Results**  
Row and Jackson and Purdy: making 27 1/2 p. (25 p. c.). Profit £1,215,000. After tax £815,000. Dividend £1,215,000. Profit £1,215,000. After tax £815,000. Dividend £1,215,000.  
Scottish Investment: 5 p. making 8 p. (7 1/2 p. c.). Profit £1,215,000. After tax £815,000. Dividend £1,215,000.  
Sears (Holdings): 5 p. making 8 p. (7 1/2 p. c.). Profit £1,215,000. After tax £815,000. Dividend £1,215,000.  
Alaxama Rubber Co.: 7 1/2 p. making 8 p. (7 1/2 p. c.). Profit £1,215,000. After tax £815,000. Dividend £1,215,000.  
Parra Rubber Estates: 10 p. making 10 p. (10 p. c.). Profit £1,215,000. After tax £815,000. Dividend £1,215,000.  
Haggar: Profit for first 9 months £1,215,000. After tax £815,000. Dividend £1,215,000.  
Industrial Investments: 5 p. making 8 p. (7 1/2 p. c.). Profit £1,215,000. After tax £815,000. Dividend £1,215,000.  
Southern Investments: 5 p. making 8 p. (7 1/2 p. c.). Profit £1,215,000. After tax £815,000. Dividend £1,215,000.  
Headlam: 5 p. making 8 p. (7 1/2 p. c.). Profit £1,215,000. After tax £815,000. Dividend £1,215,000.  
Sims and Cogges: 5 p. making 8 p. (7 1/2 p. c.). Profit £1,215,000. After tax £815,000. Dividend £1,215,000.  
Bids and deals: Arrangements have been completed for the issue by the City of Helsinki of £15 million 8 1/2 p. cent bonds 1981/86 at 99 1/4.

# Raps at the Clearing House door

By Stewart Fleming

Each day an average of some four million cheques drawn by the banks' customers are exchanged at the clearing house. After they are processed, inter-bank debts are settled through accounts at the Bank of England. Although membership is restricted, a non-clearing bank can share in the system by paying a member to act as its agent—a point emphasised by apologists of the Clearing House cartel. The problems arise for customers of "walks banks," non-clearing banks without a clearing agent. "Walks banks" have to be settled by post or by literally walking around to branch offices and demanding the cash. Walking, it seems, is preferable, for bits of paper are more quickly cleared than cheques. Even so, "walks banks" cheques can take a week or more to settle, compared with between one and three days through the Clearing House. Since the new rules for competition and credit control came into effect on the first of the month, attention has concentrated on the role of the Clearing House as a barrier to full competition. In a speech last week to the Institute of Bankers, Mr Brian Griffiths, banking expert and lecturer at the London School of Economics, argued forcibly that the Clearing House, because it is owned and controlled by the banks and has in the past appeared to discriminate against new members, will effectively shield the clearers from the full force of competition. It is not known how far discussions between the clearing banks have progressed, although fundamental questions such as the capital and financial costs of the clearing system, the assessment of an "entry fee" and the ability of so highly automated a system to absorb new members, are under investigation. The Bank of England, no doubt, is being kept closely informed. An account with the Bank is an essential feature of Clearing House membership. Recently a spokesman for the Bank said he did not foresee any obstacle to providing new customers with ordinary drawing facilities. Any extension of the membership of the Clearing House poses several purely mechanical problems for existing members, but important questions of principle are also involved. The clearing system is already a complicated structure which has taken years to develop. The cheque clearing aspect divides into two distinct structures. In terms of the volume of money involved by far the most important sector is the Town Clearing which is limited to the City of London. Something like 90 per cent of the value of cheques (but only 1 per cent of the number of entries) are cleared manually in the Town Clearing each day. Only sums of £5,000 and over qualify for Town Clearing and with agency arrangements in mind they can easily argue that smaller banks would find it more expensive to become full members (they would have to set up a control office in London and buy computer equipment) than to work through an agent. So, it is suggested, it is merely "status" which most new recruits would be after. It is admitted that an exception might be the Trustee Savings Bank, but since it has not centralised its own activities, an application from that quarter is some way off. There are major objections to the agency system, and to arguments about minimum size. Coutts Bank, for example, is a full member of the Clearing House even though it has a mere 13 branches and is a subsidiary of another member, the Nations Westminster. In the long term a more important point is that a clearing agent has access to a sort of "sensitive" information on a competitor's activities. By banding all its cheques it can get a picture of its operations, who its customers are, where they are situated, and by inference some idea of their size. This is the sort of information a cheque-reading computer can throw up even as it is carrying out its normal work. Moreover, in theory at least, a member of the Clearing House could put pressure on a dangerous competitor's costs by pushing up agency charges. There are too other important disadvantages of non-membership. Last year the Co-operative Bank had a dust-up with the clearing banks over the question of charges for the use of its bankers card in clearing bank branches. And the credit transfers of Clearing House members are processed more quickly than those of non-members. Credit transfers include such things as standing orders and direct debits, a growth area of banking services. At this stage information on the operations of the Clearing House is difficult to come by. Bankers are reluctant to discuss it, and institutions who might be thinking of applying are no less reticent since it might provide a vital clue to their future marketing strategy. The clearing banks themselves are obviously taking the issue seriously, and some furious, perhaps bitter debates can be anticipated if membership applications start dropping on the Clearing House mat.

# THE HALIFAX BUILDING SOCIETY

## Notice to all Investing Members and Depositors

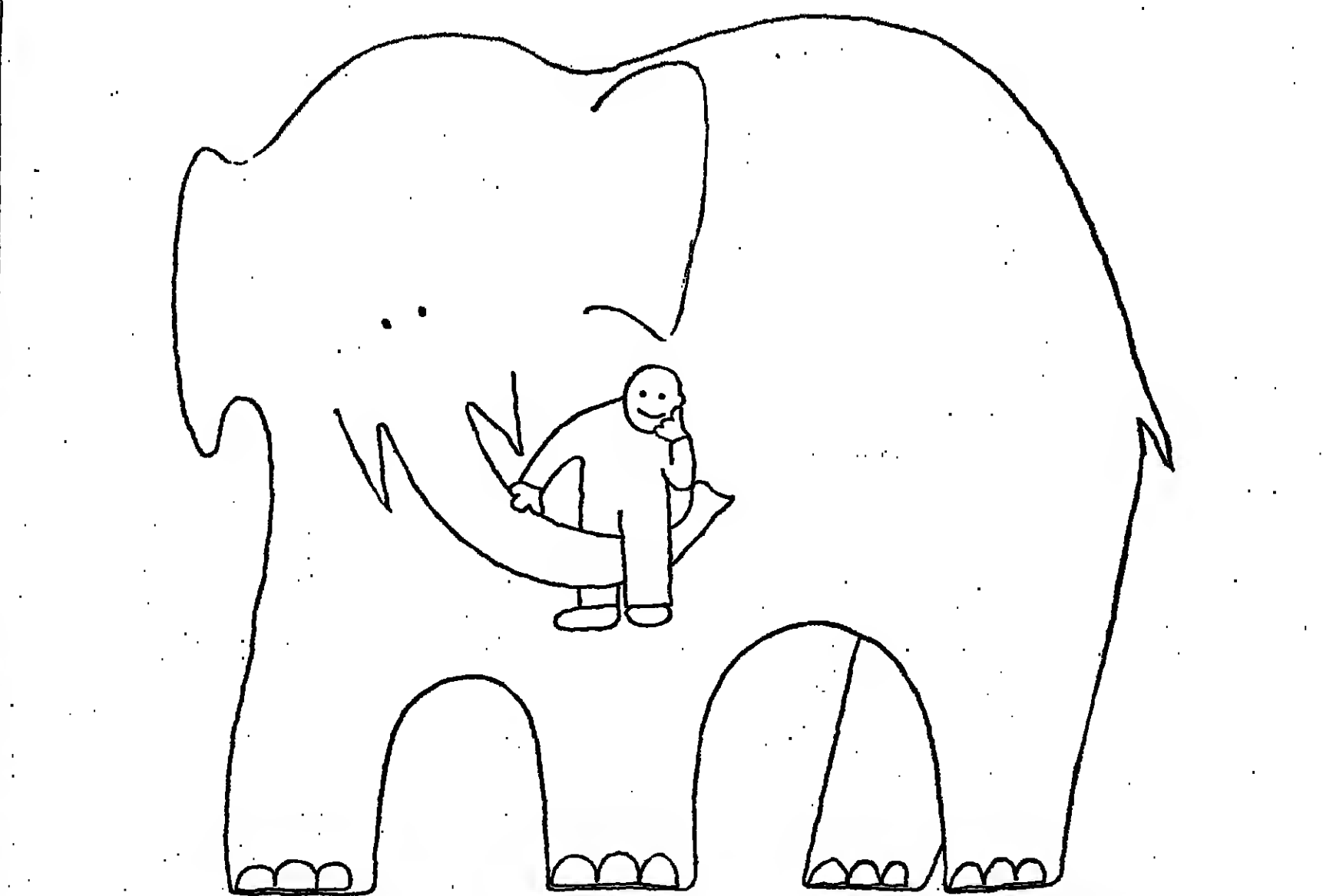
In accordance with its Rules The Halifax Building Society hereby gives notice that with effect from 1st February 1972 the rate of interest on all Investment and deposit accounts, other than accounts conducted under the Contractual Savings (Save-As-You-Earn) Scheme, will be reduced by £0.25 per cent per annum.

As a result, from that date the rates of interest as stated below will be payable on accounts where the investment does not exceed £10,000 (£20,000 in the case of joint investments by husband and wife) or has not been made by a corporate body:-

- (a) Subscription Share and Paid-up Share Class 1 - £5.25 per cent per annum.
- (b) Paid-up Share Class 2 - £4.75 per cent per annum.
- (c) Deposit - £4.50 per cent per annum.

## Notice to all Borrowing Members

With effect from 1st February 1972 the rate of interest on all mortgage accounts where the rate of interest is £8.50 per cent per annum will be reduced to £8 per cent per annum. There will be an appropriate reduction in the rate of interest on mortgage accounts conducted under the Option Mortgage Scheme.



# If your business is with Africa the mountain will come to you

And save you a lot of time and trouble. Standard Bank is big in Africa, with over 1,200 offices in 19 countries of that big continent. Each office has an intimate understanding of local conditions and regulations and is ready, at a word from us in London, to help speed up whatever operations your business plans involve. And you don't have to 'go to the mountain'. The mountain will come to you. Just drop the word to our Marketing Department at Head Office, 10 Clements Lane, London, EC4N 7AB (Telephone 01-623 7500). We will call on you, help formulate your plans and then get the strength of our local organisation working for you. There are great advantages in having Standard Bank at both ends of your African operations. For a start, you don't need to get up from your desk.

# Standard Bank

A member of Standard and Chartered Banking Group

The Standard Bank Limited The bank that builds business















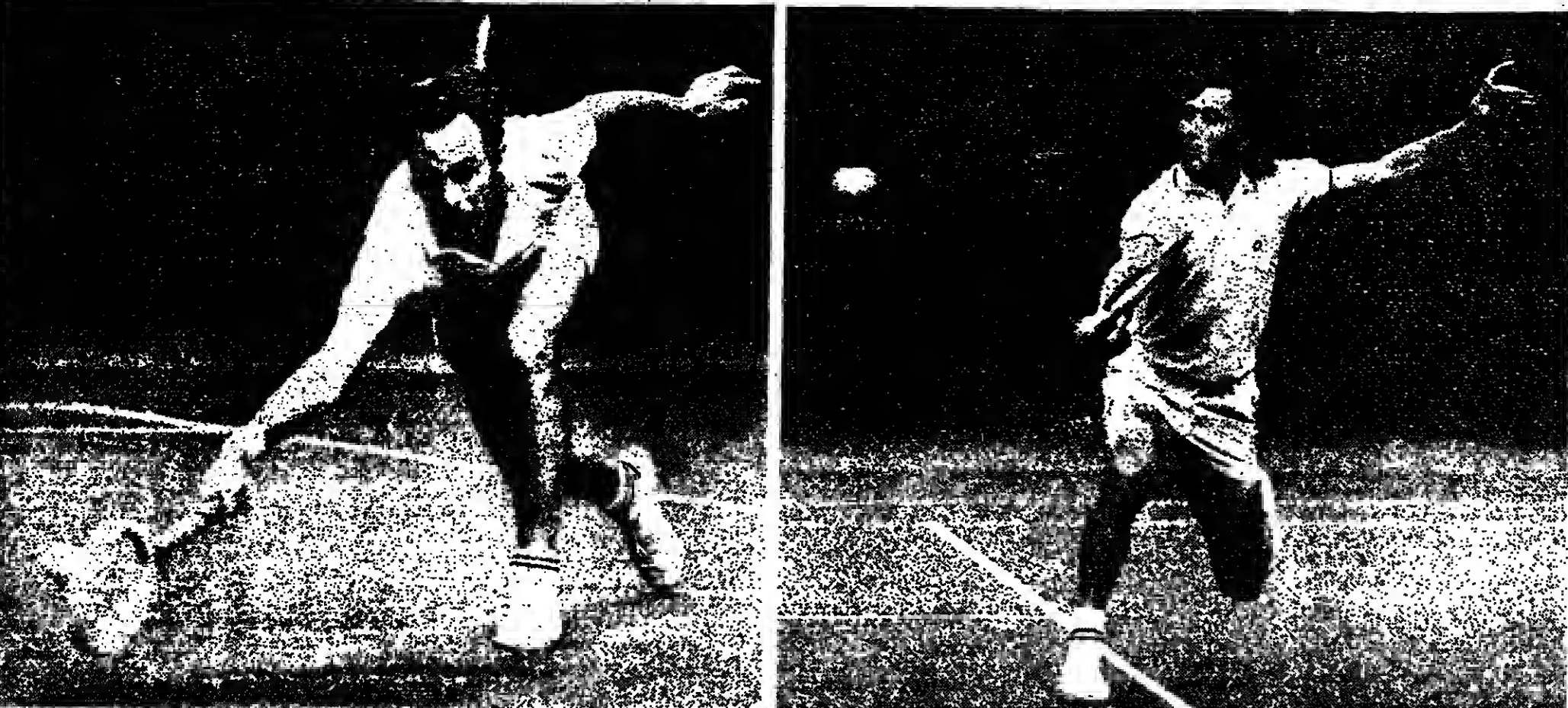








# Wounded Wimbledon champion bows to Rumanian virtuosity



The Nastase (right) tormented John Newcombe (left) as he might have leased a wounded hull  
Pictures by E. Hamilton-West

## Nastase strikes blow for independents

Wimbledon is part of the battle between the professional group, and the national Lawn Tennis Federation, the ILTF, must have when they heard yesterday's results from the WCT's British Indoor Championships.

Newcombe, the Wimbledon champion, and in this case the most formidable of the WCT's players, was in 9-7, 6-2, by Ilie Nastase, a Rumanian, an Australian, and a professional 6-4, 6-2.

Nastase's opponent tonight was another independent, Tom Gorman, a former WCT player at Wimbledon, who was C. T. F. Frew McMillan, 3-6.

It would be absurd to say that Nastase is a strong contender for the Wimbledon title, but it is a matter of fact that Nastase has been playing at a level which would have made him a contender for the Wimbledon title.

There were occasional flashes of his power, but he was not able to sustain it. He was out of the match after the first set, and he was out of the match after the first set.

There were occasional flashes of his power, but he was not able to sustain it. He was out of the match after the first set, and he was out of the match after the first set.

## Northampton held six internationals

Arnell, the Lions wing, and Jacko Page, the scrum half, will make their first appearances for Northampton in the club's 25th anniversary match at the end of the month.

Arnell, who moved from Leicester to Northampton, and Page, who moved from Leicester to Northampton, will make their first appearances for Northampton in the club's 25th anniversary match at the end of the month.

Arnell, who moved from Leicester to Northampton, and Page, who moved from Leicester to Northampton, will make their first appearances for Northampton in the club's 25th anniversary match at the end of the month.

## we will hit trimol

Rowe, the former British weightlifter, will be the first of a series of athletes to be tested for drugs at the start of the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh.

Rowe, who was a world champion in the 1964 Olympics, will be the first of a series of athletes to be tested for drugs at the start of the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh.

## Cup replays may hinder England's preparations

By ALBERT BARHAM

Overshadowing the draw for the fifth round of the Football League Cup, which was made yesterday, are the chaotic fixture problems which will face the League Management Committee when they meet on Monday to decide when the replays involving a dozen clubs still disputing the fourth round have to be played.

## Fifth round Draw

West Ham v Arsenal or Sheffield Wed  
Tottenham v Ipswich or Norwich  
Sheff Wed v Arsenal or Sheffield Wed  
Sheff Wed v Arsenal or Sheffield Wed

## Results

GOAL  
Tottenham 2-0 Ipswich  
Sheff Wed 1-0 Arsenal

## Speedway

BRITISH SPEEDWAY CHAMPIONSHIP  
W. H. Jones 1st, J. H. Jones 2nd, J. H. Jones 3rd

## WOMEN'S HOCKEY

Wales 1-0 Scotland  
England 2-0 Ireland

## Open style suits England

By NANCY TOMKINS

The first of the season's county championship matches are being played tomorrow and there is a conflict of interest with the visit of England's under 23 team to Cardiff.

## Fixtures

Association Football  
THIRD DIVISION: Mansfield v. Birmingham, Southampton v. Greenock, Stockport v. Warrington, Gillingham v. Derby County, W. Nottingham Forest.

## Rugby League

NORTHERN RUGBY LEAGUE  
Barrow v. Featherston (7); Leigh v. Lister

## Golf: The Australian Open

# Missed putts cost Nicklaus a clear lead

From PAT WARD-THOMAS: Hobart, October 28

Straightaway the Qantas Australian open is in a compelling state with the American, South African and home establishment powerfully represented at the head of affairs at Royal Hobart this evening. Nicklaus and Johnson, a young Australian, lead with 68, Dave Hill and Coxon are 69, and Player, the holder these past two years, Stockton, Devlin, Henning, and Dunk are 70.

## Leading scores

(Australian unless stated)  
68 - J. Nicklaus (United States), G. Johnson (Australia), D. Hill (Australia), D. Coxon (Australia), P. Player (Australia), J. Stockton (Australia), J. Devlin (Australia), J. Henning (Australia), J. Dunk (Australia)

## Enough. Von Nida, playing with him, though Bembrige lost concentration occasionally.

A costly instance came at the fourth hole, where his third shot was plugged near the green. An observer thought he could have had relief from casual water. Bembrige did not and Nicklaus had a desperately frustrating afternoon on the course. He missed putts of five, six, two and four feet. The last two failures prevented him from finishing with six successive birdies.

## He decided to attack the course in spite of the swirling wind and never used iron from the tees except of course at the short holes, believing that the approach was so short that it mattered little being in the rough. He had the course and possibly the championship at his mercy, but the short putting denied him. At first it seemed that Nicklaus had found the touch, that as he said the other evening, had eluded him since the American Open in June. He held some good putts going out in 33, but he was not to have it.

## There could be no higher tribute to Hill's golf than that of Thomson, one of his partners, who said that he played extremely well on the holes. Hill looked very solid. His class is unmistakable and his competition is a real test. Beyond doubt, Thomson is usual, steady for his 72, but the fires rarely burn within him nowadays. Coxon will see remembered by some in England for his exceptional style and rhythm. He played well through the worst of the wind.

## Player seems in high, good spirits. No more talk of sign of the famous, over-the-shoulder, strong and confident, but two birdies towards the end of his round and is admirably placed to purchase and company. After spending a lively evening with Devlin recently, I suspected that he was feeling in a bit of a mood to improve himself, but whether he is playing consistently enough to challenge lastingly is doubtful. Bembrige went off to practice after his round, saying that his golf was not good.

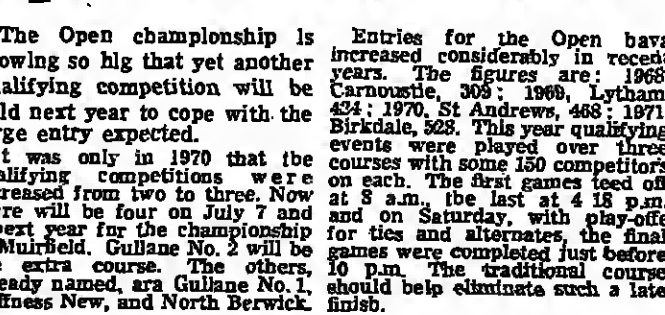
## Open on four courses

The Open championship is growing so big that yet another qualifying competition will be held next year to cope with the large entry expected.

It was only in 1970 that the qualifying competitions were increased from two to three. Now there will be four on July 7 and a next year for the championship at Muirfield. Gullane No. 2 will be the extra course. The others, like Gullane No. 1, Gullane No. 2, and North Berwick.

## Entries for the Open have increased considerably in recent years. The figures are: 1968, 1,968; 1969, 1,968; 1970, 1,968; 1971, 1,968.

## GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 13,072



## ACROSS

- 1. Sex art in bed (10)
- 2. In acquiring fluency cliché must be avoided for a wide (10)
- 3. Growth of many a student on the next page (6, 4)
- 4. Unable to penetrate, though it's partially unblocked (4, 3)
- 5. Smooth quality of evening (8)
- 6. Not many make a mark on the establishment (6)
- 7. Proud possessor of worn-out E-type (5)
- 8. ... sports car rots away and goes (5)
- 9. ... breaking up; he complains (5)
- 10. ... something worse than a horrible old Jew (5)
- 11. Augustinian one-horse town (5)

## DOWN

- 1. Process by which unlied may become unlied (6, 2, 7)
- 2. Composition on agape—far from this word of course (7)
- 3. She and Noel are engaged (10)
- 4. Show disposition to retreat (10)
- 5. The Saint's feathered friend? (4)
- 6. Traveller set up in Rome—like Constantine, for example (7)
- 7. Reaction to a poor knife? (8, 3, 5)
- 8. These may display 7 cards (4)
- 9. Continuously unweary by being detained at the border? (4, 2, 3)
- 10. Rake round in continental way (4)
- 11. East end address, we hear, of some standing in the country (4)
- 12. Girl after a friend in Syria (7)
- 13. Early combination associated with first 18 and later 20 (4)

## CROSSWORD SOLUTION 13,071

ACROSS  
1. SEX ART IN BED (10) - COITUS  
2. IN ACQUIRING FLUENCY CLICHÉ MUST BE AVOIDED FOR A WIDE (10) - CATCH  
3. GROWTH OF MANY A STUDENT ON THE NEXT PAGE (6, 4) - GROWTH  
4. UNABLE TO PENETRATE, THOUGH IT'S PARTIALLY UNBLOCKED (4, 3) - CLOG  
5. SMOOTH QUALITY OF EVENING (8) - SERENE  
6. NOT MANY MAKE A MARK ON THE ESTABLISHMENT (6) - CROWD  
7. PROUD POSSESSOR OF WORN-OUT E-TYPE (5) - CROWD  
8. ... SPORTS CAR ROTS AWAY AND GOES (5) - CROWD  
9. ... BREAKING UP; HE COMPLAINS (5) - CROWD  
10. ... SOMETHING WORSE THAN A HORRIBLE OLD JEW (5) - CROWD  
11. AUGUSTINIAN ONE-HORSE TOWN (5) - CROWD

## QUICK CROSSWORD—PAGE 20



# British and Irish armies face to face at Border

From SIMON WINCHESTER in Belfast

The army's programme of cratering most of the unapproved roads which run between Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic, about which the Irish Government has complained bitterly, very nearly caused a serious border incident yesterday.

For more than an hour heavily armed contingents of British and Irish soldiers glared at each other across a small border stream. The atmosphere was said by observers to be "very tense indeed," with something of the appearance of potential

## Trade talks in Japan

MR FREDERICK Corfield, Minister for Aerospace, leaves today for Japan, to attend British Day at the Nagoya Air Show on November 1, and to discuss with officials the possibility of cooperation in aircraft manufacture, electronics, and nuclear energy.

Dunlop has reorganised its link with Pirelli, the Italian rubber group, to protect the profits of its other interests—page 15.

Violent crimes in England and Wales rose by 13.4 per cent in the first six months of this year. There were 21,307 cases compared with 18,792 between January and June last year.

A young married woman and her father-in-law were found yesterday dying of stab wounds at a house in Oaklands Grove, Shepherds Bush, Mrs Samma Isahaf, aged about 25, and Mr Saeed Ahmed Khan, about 50, died soon after entering Hammer Smith Hospital. Police were questioning a man.

Two boys aged three and two, died in a fire in their home in Winter Street, Horwich, near Bolton, Lancashire.

A student rescued from a wardrobe in which he and another were trying to row the Channel said he was landed in Folkestone last night: "We wanted to prove how easily a rescue operation can be mounted here in England and how difficult it is for our Government to arrange some relief for the suffering people of Pakistan."

Assistant Masters' Association has warned its 35,000 members that there is a real danger of disruption in the classrooms when the school leaving age goes up from 15 to 16 next year.

A murder trial jury at Glamorgan Assizes in Cardiff was discharged after a male member indicated he knew one of the witnesses.

A legal wrangle over the future of a fifteenth-century German painting worth up to \$40,000, which has hung in St Helen's, Brant Broughton, Lincolnshire, for 84 years, started yesterday. The Rev. Robin Clark, the rector, and two churchwardens want permission to sell the pictures.

Court Line Aviation, the Luton-based holiday airline, yesterday confirmed the Guardian's report that it has ordered two 400-seat Lockheed TriStars, powered by Rolls-Royce RB 211 engines, for operation in the summer of 1973. It is the first TriStar sale since the collapse of the airline, the first to a British airline, and the first involving a specialist inclusive tour operator.

## Clyde buyer still keen

By JOHN KERR, Scottish Correspondent

est I would have would have to be on the same conditions—there would have to be Government assistance."

When Mr Kelly withdrew from the previous negotiations he criticised the Government for not offering financial support and the unions for taking an intractable attitude on maintaining the four yards as a group.

The UCS shop stewards said earlier that they would present their own plans for saving the yards to a mass meeting in Glasgow on Monday.

Mr James Airlie, chairman of the stewards' coordinating committee, said the plans were designed to step up their campaign and offset growing complacency. Some people, he said, felt the battle was now over because there was talk of a Govan-Lighthouse-Scotstoun complex and a possible buyer for Clydebank. But there were no guarantees whatever for any of the four yards.

He added: "The situation has not changed and our position is exactly the same. There must be guarantees for all four yards and the labour force, otherwise there can be no meaningful discussions with Govan shipbuilders."

Mr Airlie said some of the redundant men engaged in the work-in had been re-employed by the liquidator. He estimated that about 100 men might get their jobs back because of imbalance in the labour force at Scotstoun and Clydebank.



PRINCESS ANNE fires a machine gun during a visit to the 14/20th King's Hussars in Hongkong. Below: Prince Charles in the passing-out parade at the end of his training at Dartmouth. Next week he takes up his duties on the destroyer Norfolk



## Tariq Ali's 'inquiry'

Mr Tariq Ali left for Dublin last night to investigate the murder of a man who had recently worked with him on "Red Mole" and who was said to be a representative in the Republic of the "Fourth International."

Peter Graham, an electrician, aged 26, was found in a Dublin flat on Wednesday morning. After a post mortem examination yesterday, police said he had been shot with a .45 revolver. They are working on the theory that there were political motives for the killing. Five years ago, Mr Graham was a leading member of the Young Socialist Party. He became disillusioned and, while remaining with the Young Socialists, he developed close contact with the Irish Maoist Movement and Saor Eire (Free Ireland)—the small band of political guerrillas which has carried out a series of bank raids in the Republic during the past 18 months.

## STOP PRESS

With many Young Socialists, he joined the Socialist Labour Alliance, which includes members of the Republican Move-

ment as well as Socialists, Communists, and Trotskyists. He is said to have been involved in the importation of arms into the Republic for use in Northern Ireland.

## Enzyme warning on way

By our Political Staff

The withdrawal of enzyme detergents would not be justified on dermatological grounds but the risk—though not yet the certainty—that they may harm the skin has led manufacturers to agree to print a warning on the packets.

Mr Richard Sharples, Minister of State for Home Affairs, announced this in the Commons yesterday in answer to Mrs Joyce Butler (Lab. and Coop. Wood Green) and Mr Tom Norrington (C. Chislehurst).

Unilever, which owns Radiant and Omo, has been printing a warning on the packets since June, 1970, and said yesterday that there had been no drop in sales since. The warning will now be given greater prominence.

Omo and Radiant and Procter and Gamble's Ariel account for between 30 and 35 per cent of the market.

The Soap and Detergents Industry Association in a statement yesterday welcomed the Minister's statement. "It confirms the manufacturers' research and market experience and will, we hope, reassure housewives," the association said.

Mr Sharples said in the House that a group of dermatologists had been investigating this matter for the medical advisers of the Home Office. The group had concluded that, although they had found some cases of dermatitis attributable to enzyme detergents, the problem was not great and that the withdrawal of these powders on dermatological grounds would not be justified.

The group had recommended that, since previously damaged skin could be affected by this type of product, a suitable warning notice should appear on the packets.

# 7pc limit to winter wage settlements

By KETH HARPER

Further evidence was provided yesterday that Government intends to keep the level of wage settlements down to around 7 per cent—lower if it can away with it—in the winter round of bargaining.

It came with the offer of 6 to 7 per cent increase for 900,000 local authority manual workers which cost the employers an extra £41 millions and added per cent to the wages bill. The offer would also mean increases on rates by up to 1p in the pound in England and Wales, and by 1½p in Scotland.

Significantly, perhaps, the offer is slightly below the one made last week to 220,000 hospital ancillary staff. These negotiations usually run together as the claims are similar.

Yesterday's offer would give men increases of £120 a week and women £1. The three unions which want increases of 12 a week rejected the offer and threatened to withdraw from the national negotiations, and make deals with individual authorities.

Mr John Cousins of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said after the meeting: "This is obviously a town hall following. It is a well-known Government interference in its worst form."

The employers denied the unions' argument. Their spokesman said that they had made a totally independent assessment of the situation although he acknowledged that they had examined what kind of offers were being made in other industries. The unions' claim is based on

considerable research by General and Municipal Workers' Union supported by a document from the trade union research unit at Ruskin College. It of the suggestions in it, rejected by the employers in equally weighty reply although they have conceded the case for a reduction in the quality period for three weeks' hold

The Engineering Employ Federation yesterday considered its reply to the £700 million pay demand for three million workers in the industry. Unions want a new craft of £236 a week and that of £200 a week and that of £180 a week and that of £160 a week.

Unions between the balance of employers on a pay deal in the industry v adjourned last night until 1.15 p.m. "Nothing is final," Mr Stan Grettton, the bal leader, said. The bakers' rises of up to £1.50 a week have threatened to strike.

Mr Sir John Partridge, of the Confederation of British Industry, called night for "sensible moderation on the wages front. He stressed that possible benefits CBI's call for price restraint the Government's refusal measures could be dissipated unless there was moderation wages in the months ahead.

## Concorde gambit may be insured

By DAVID FAIRHALL, Air Correspondent

It is now accepted in Whitehall that the Government must face the prospect of insuring BOAC in some way against the commercial gamble of investing in a fleet of supersonic Concorde at £12 millions a time.

But it has not yet agreed formally to do so and any suggestion from the airline that the Government should commit itself in advance to any given level of compensation—which would be regarded by other airlines as a subsidy—will be strongly resisted.

The question of compensation or insurance arises from BOAC's preliminary calculations that, although Concorde may prove profitable in itself, a higher total profit could be achieved by investing the airline's resources in more subsonic airliners. To this extent, placing a pioneering order for Concorde—as opposed merely to keeping up with the supersonic Joneses—would not be the optimum commercial decision.

However, BOAC's figures are still being debated and disputed by the manufacturers and Government officials. If the airline can make out a convincing case the Government will probably offer some sort of financial guarantee but, as in commercial insurance policies, BOAC is bound to be asked to assume some of the risk to balance

the advantages it will gain the supersonic airliner unexpectedly successful. In the same way, no claim likely to be paid until expenses have been actually incurred.

Two other Concorde facing the Government are size of sales levy to be included in its price and the extent to which production can be increased so as to de moment of full commitment.

The first will be considered at the ministerial level between Mr Frederick C. Minister for Aerospace, a French counterpart, Mr Chantant, which is now p for the first week in Dec Current Whitehall think the second is that a prod rate of about one airc month in each count probably the minimum that be considered without in ing average overhead co an unacceptable degree.

The Government has out £11,800 so far for d caused by Concorde 002 (supersonic flights down R West Coast test route.

## Smoking ba

Guernsey—where ciga cost about 12p for 20—is to ban smoking on buses, cinemas, theatres, and halls.

## Cloudy and some rain

A TROUGH of low pressure move E over Britain at a d ing speed. N Ireland will sunny intervals and a d ing speed. N Ireland will sunny intervals and a d ing speed.

London, SE. S. Angle: Son shine M. first but becoming cloudy. Rain at night. Temp. above normal. Ma (S).

Cent. S. England, E. M. Chantant: Some bright sun. Cloudy with rain in places. V. variable. Temp. above normal. Ma 13C (N).

W. Midlands, Cent. N. W. E. Some clear intervals at night. S. below normal. Ma 13C (S).

London, SE. S. Angle: Son shine M. first but becoming cloudy. Rain at night. Temp. above normal. Ma (S).

Cent. S. England, E. M. Chantant: Some bright sun. Cloudy with rain in places. V. variable. Temp. above normal. Ma 13C (N).

W. Midlands, Cent. N. W. E. Some clear intervals at night. S. below normal. Ma 13C (S).

London, SE. S. Angle: Son shine M. first but becoming cloudy. Rain at night. Temp. above normal. Ma (S).

## THE WEATHER

### AROUND THE WORLD

(Lunch-time reports)

Area	Temp.	Wind	Cloud	Pressure
Atlantic	10-15	W 10-15	Partly cloudy	1015
Indian	20-25	E 10-15	Sunny	1010
Pacific	15-20	W 10-15	Partly cloudy	1015
Arctic	-10 to -15	W 10-15	Cloudy	1015
Antarctic	-20 to -25	W 10-15	Cloudy	1015

### AROUND BRITAIN

Report for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. yesterday:

Area	Temp.	Wind	Cloud	Pressure
London	10-15	W 10-15	Partly cloudy	1015
Birmingham	10-15	W 10-15	Partly cloudy	1015
Manchester	10-15	W 10-15	Partly cloudy	1015
Cardiff	10-15	W 10-15	Partly cloudy	1015
Belfast	10-15	W 10-15	Partly cloudy	1015

### SEA PASSAGES

S. M. Sea: Strait of Dover: Light, Unsettled. Channel (S): Smooth or slight. St. George's Channel: Slight or moderate. Irish Sea: Rough becoming slight.

### WINDS

SUN RISES: 7.48 a.m. SUN SETS: 5.37 p.m. MOON RISES: 3.37 p.m. MOON SETS: 1.08 a.m.

### WINDS

WIND: Full November 2.

### AROUND BRITAIN

Report for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. yesterday:

Area	Temp.	Wind	Cloud	Pressure
London	10-15	W 10-15	Partly cloudy	1015
Birmingham	10-15	W 10-15	Partly cloudy	1015
Manchester	10-15	W 10-15	Partly cloudy	1015
Cardiff	10-15	W 10-15	Partly cloudy	1015
Belfast	10-15	W 10-15	Partly cloudy	1015

### SEA PASSAGES

S. M. Sea: Strait of Dover: Light, Unsettled. Channel (S): Smooth or slight. St. George's Channel: Slight or moderate. Irish Sea: Rough becoming slight.

### WINDS

SUN RISES: 7.48 a.m. SUN SETS: 5.37 p.m. MOON RISES: 3.37 p.m. MOON SETS: 1.08 a.m.

### WINDS

WIND: Full November 2.

### WINDS

WIND: Full November 2.

WIND: Full November 2.

